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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE

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FOR THE

Sambat Year 1975 (1918-19),

BY

Major General Rai Bahadur Dewan BISHEN DAS, C. I. E., C. S. I.,

CHIEF MINISTER

to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur,

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

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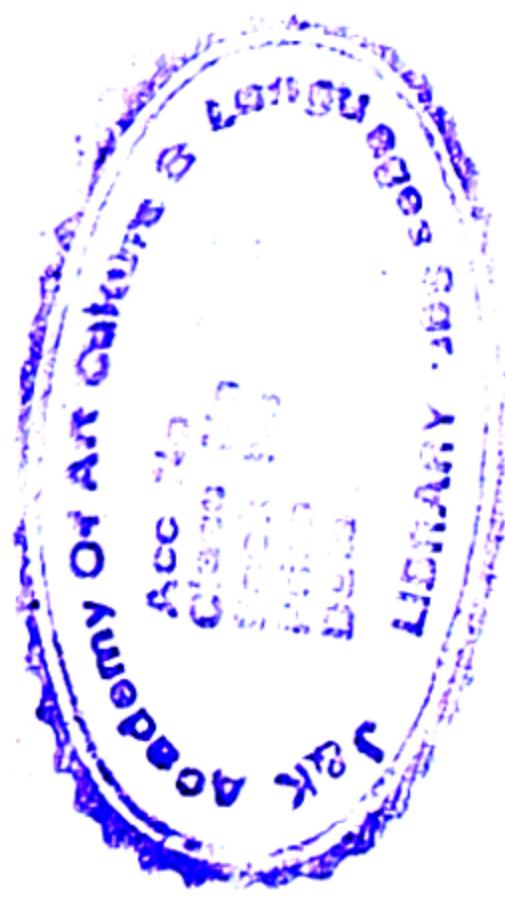


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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MINISTER.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

To

HIS HIGHNESS LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MAHARAJA

SIR PRATAP SINGH, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., LL.D.,

Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir State,

SRINAGAR.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I beg to submit for Your Highness' information the Annual Administration Report of the State for Sambat 1975.

From the agricultural point of view the year Sambat 1975 was little better than its predecessor. Scarcity conditions prevailed in many parts, specially in Kashmir, where the short produce of food crops combined with profiteering in *shali*, the food staple of the country, caused great distress among the city people. The situation was, however, relieved by the Darbar having recourse to the old system of recovering *Mujwaza Shali* (revenue in kind) and selling it to the people at cheap rates. Financially, the year was one of heavy strain. The revenue receipts were adversely affected by a slump in the European silk market, while the expenditure was increased by Darbar's contributions towards the War Fund, Viceregal visit, and by similar other extraordinary charges resulting in a deficit on the year's working of nearly five lakhs.

I beg to remain,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,

BISHEN DAS,
MAJOR GENERAL, RAI BAHADUR,
DEWAN, C.S.I., C.I.E.

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LAND



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2. Mr. (now Hon'ble Sir) J. L. Maffey, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
3. Tika Sahib of Kapurthala.
4. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
5. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur.
6. His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Bahawalpur.
7. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Kapurthala.

3. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.—His Highness the Maharaja Sahib went to Lahore on the 14th April 1918 to attend the sacred thread ceremony of the youngest son of the late Raja Sir Baldev Singh K.C.I.E. His Highness returned to Jammu on the 16th April.

His Highness accompanied by the Chief Minister, the Home Minister and a suitable retinue, proceeded on a brief visit to Delhi by a Special train to attend the War Conference to be held there by His Excellency the Viceroy in the last week of April 1918. His Highness returned to Jammu on the 27th April 1918.

His Highness went to Lahore on the 18th December 1918 to attend the Convocation of the Punjab University. His Highness spent nearly the whole of the Xmas holidays at Lahore returning to Jammu on the 30th December.

His Highness, accompanied by General Raja Sir Harisingh K.C.I.E., attended the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi in the last week of January 1919. His Highness left Jammu by a Special train on the 18th January 1919 and returned to Jammu on the 1st February 1919.

His Highness proceeded on a trip to Lucknow to attend the Rajput Conference to be held there in the 2nd week of March 1919, leaving Jammu on the 7th March 1919. His Highness returned to Jammu on the 15th idem.

His Highness paid a private visit to Hardwar on the occasion of the *Mahan Barni* Festival. His Highness left Jammu on the 27th March 1919 and returned to Jammu on the 2nd April.

4. The Raja Sahib's Foreign Trip.—General Raja Sir Harisingh Sahib K.C.I.E., proceeded on a pleasure trip to England in the month of March 1919. The Raja Sahib sailed from Bombay on the 5th of April 1919.

5. Notable events in the Ruling Family.—The Rani Sahiba Kirpalpur, widow of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh K.C.S.I., died towards the end of the year under report. Court mourning was observed for 13 days.

6. British Resident.—Colonel A. D.' A. G. Bannerman, C. V. O., C.I.E., continued to be the British Resident in Kashmir throughout the year under report.

7. Relations with the British Government.—The relations of the Kashmir Darbar with the Imperial Government continued to be most cordial and satisfactory. The annual tribute of five Kashmir Shawls payable by the State to the Government of India was duly submitted.

8. Honours.—General Raja Sir Harisingh K.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief of the State Army, was appointed a Honorary Captain in the British regiment of the 18th Lancers.

9. 2nd War Loan.—The Darbar contributed Rs. 5 lakhs to the 2nd War Loan.

10. The Signing of Armistice.—On receipt of the news of the cessation of hostilities in Europe and the signing of an Armistic by Germany, Saturday, the 16th November 1919, was observed as a general holiday throughout the State in commemoration of the event. Celebrations in honour of the event were carried out in a befitting manner and proved a success.

Chapter II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I.—Land Survey and Settlement.

11. **Personnel.**—Mr. A. M. Stow, I.C.S., held the office of Settlement Commissioner throughout the year under report.

12. **Boundary Survey and Demarcation.**—Forest demarcation operations were in progress in certain tahsils of the Jammu Province and in the Kashmir Valley and were carried on by revenue officials in conjunction with the parties deputed by the Forest Department. Besides these operations, no other boundary survey or demarcation work was carried out during the year. The pillars on the boundary line between the State and the Punjab were reported to be in good condition.

13. **Settlements in progress.**—There were four settlements in progress during the year. In the Jammu Settlement the work was completed in Samba Tahsil and the charge of the tahsil made over to the Revenue authorities. In this tahsil as well as in the tahsils of Ranbir Singhpora, Jesmergarh and Kathua, practically all the work was done by *Patwaries* with very few extra *Shajrakashes* to assist. *Patwaries* are reported to have shown greater interest in learning the settlement work than before. The records of the Ranbir Singhpora Tahsil were practically finished and only remained to be filed. Unfortunately, accommodation for these records are wanting and until the new record office is erected in Jammu, there is little hope of this question being satisfactorily solved. In Kathua also records were fast approaching completion and about half the villages of the tahsil were inspected for purposes of assessment. In Jammu and Jesmergarh very fair progress was made with the survey and preparation of records. Towards the close of the year, orders of the Darbar were obtained on the question of proprietary rights of the Raja of Chenani in his Jagir, but no work could be done during the year, the staff having been removed. In the Srinagar Settlement, measurements were completed in Shahr Khas (Srinagar) and Avantipura Tahsil and a beginning made in Anantnag and the Srinagar city lands. Final attestation was also commenced in the tahsil of Avantipura. In the Kashmir Valley, settlement operations in the tahsil of Sri Partapsinghpura were in their final stages. Work was started in the Uttermachhipura Tahsil, but little progress was possible when once the staff was taken from their legiti-

mate duties and placed in charge of the food control arrangements. In the Gilgit Settlement operations were closed in Gilgit; while in Skardu Tahsil the few remaining files were disposed of, Darbar's orders being still awaited in the Jagir cases.

Throughout the year, the legitimate work of settlement was interfered with in Jammu by the recruiting campaign and in Kashmir by the system of food control, in which the Settlement staff were called upon to assist and later on to take a leading part and partly also by the influenza epidemic in both the provinces. Under the circumstances, the Settlement Department is deserving of all praise for the way in which it pushed on the executive work entrusted to it, and, at the same time, managed to progress in its legitimate duties. A heavy burden fell on all the staff, whether in the field or in office, and was borne cheerfully and loyally.

II.—Land Revenue.

(a).—FIXED LAND REVENUE.

14. Demand and collection.—The demand of fixed land revenue was nearly the same as in Sambat 1974, viz., Rs. 43.59 lakhs, of which 36.95 lakhs or 84.76 per cent was collected. Compared with the previous year the percentage of collection showed a decrease of 13.81 chiefly due to the introduction of *Mujwaza* system in Kashmir. The amount suspended was Rs. 3,177 only, and including such amounts for previous years, the total under suspension was Rs. 1,67,032, of which Rs. 2,917 were remitted and Rs. 22,637 recovered, leaving Rs. 1,41,478 still under suspension at the close of the year. Recoveries on account of arrears for past years amounted to Rs. 97,008, representing nearly 296.9 of the total outstanding.

15. Riverain action.—The action of rivers, streams and torrents resulted in a net loss to the fixed land revenue roll of the State of Rs. 1,501 as compared with Rs. 3,850 in the preceding year, the total assessable area being reduced by 220 acres in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir alone.

16. Jagirs and Muafis.—No new jagir or muafi was granted during the year, but certain old muafis worth Rs. 22-12-0 were resumed.

(b) MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

17. State property in British India.—Including last year's arrears (Rs. 60,182) the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,32,222, of which Rs. 57,372 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 74,850 at the close of the year. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the property was Rs. 29,422.

18. Revenue Rakhs and Forests.—The total income from the property rose from Rs. 13,564 last year to Rs. 22,814.

19. Lands under direct management of the Revenue Department.—The receipts from this source was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,133.

20. Nazool.—The income of Nazool property fell by Rs. 7,841 to Rs. 16,769.

21. Ferries.—The total receipts under this head increased from Rs. 17,573 to Rs. 20,993 or by Rs. 3,420, of which Rs. 1,800, was contributed by bridge tolls in Kashmir and Rs. 1,620 by ferry contracts in Jammu. The increase in bridge tolls was due to larger traffic on the Jhelum Valley Road.

22. Boat Tax.—Collections of boat tax amounted to Rs. 12,575 against Rs. 13,142 showing a decrease of Rs. 567.

23. Grazing.—In the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir the grazing areas continued to be circumscribed to some extent with the progressive demarcation of forests, but the areas still available are considered sufficient for all requirements. In Kashmir, the collection of the permanent grazing demand was inevitably delayed owing to the new system of *mujwaza* introduced during the year, with the result that over 35% of the total demand remained uncollected at the end of the year. The fluctuating grazing receipts of the province realized during the year were Rs. 37,666 against Rs. 38,771 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the reduction in the number of nomadic flocks.

24. Mining in Frontier Districts.—There is nothing important to record under this head. The total receipts from license fees etc. showed little variation from last year's figure, which stood at Rs. 2,828.

ALIENATIONS.

25. Sales and Mortgages.—In Kathua and Mirpur Districts of the Jammu Province, the total area transferred by sale and mortgage amounted to Rs. 6,336 acres against 20,883 acres in Sambat 1974. In the remaining 3 districts of the province, while the area sold and mortgaged stood at 3,782 and 2,534 acres, respectively, and the area redeemed exceeded the area mortgaged by 160 acres, the mortgage debt discharged was less than half the value of the mortgages newly created during the year, which seems to suggest that the agricultural indebtedness is increasing rather than decreasing, at any rate in some parts of the province. Only 2,314 cases of sale of tenancy rights for a consideration money of Rs. 1,400 were reported in the Kashmir Province.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

26. Taccavi.—The total amount advanced as *taccavi* loans increased from Rs. 3,850 to Rs. 18,068. The increase was for the most part due to the unusually large advance required in Ladakh for the purchase of fresh stocks of cattle to supply the loss caused in their number in the heavy snowfall of Sambat 1974. In Gilgit, the advance was made for the purchase of transport ponies and went someway towards meeting the requirements of the local transport service. Including past arrears, the total balance recoverable on account of principal and interest was Rs. 24,124 at the close of the year.

Chapter III.—Protection.**I.—Legislation.**

27. **Legislative procedure.**—Paras 35 and 36 of the Administration Report for Sambat 1968 may be referred to.

28. **Codification of Laws.**—The work of codification and compilation of State laws was taken up and completed during the year.

29. **New enactments.**—Ordinances No. I regulating control over the Press during the war and Ordinances No. II prohibiting financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty the King Emperor of India were further extended during the year for a period of one year each. The following new measures were sanctioned during the year:—

1. State servants conduct rules.
2. Notification regarding export of silver bullions and coins.
3. Regulation for the prevention of adulteration of food.
4. Notification to prevent interference with recruiting in the State.
5. Rules regarding sale of arsenic.
6. Notification prohibiting melting and breaking up of gold and silver coins.
7. Regulation No. 1 of 1975 to consolidate and amend the law providing for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers.
8. Notification regarding control of the price of food stuffs.

II.—Military.

30. **General.**—During the year under report the State Army remained under the command of General Raja Sir Harisingh K.C.I.E., till 24th Phagan (7th March 1919), when, on his proceeding on a tour to England, the command of the State Army was assumed by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The post of Military Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief was held by Major A. N. Kerr M. C. in addition to his own duties as Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry Regiments.

31. Nature of the Force and Strength.—Para. 38 of the State Administration Report for Sambat 1968 may be referred to. The following statement shows the strength of the Jammu and Kashmir Army at the end of Sambat 1975 :—

Corps.	Combatants.	Non-Combatants	Total.
Imperial Service Troops at Jammu .. At Gilgit ..	4760 1118	313 107	5073 1225
Total	5878	420	6298
Regular Troops at Jammu Do. at Kashmir ..	1261 1150	132 73	1393 1223
Total	241	205	2616
On miscellaneous duty ..	393	303	696
GRAND TOTAL	8682	928	9610

32. Frontier affairs.—The year was marked by undisturbed peace and tranquillity on the frontier.

33. Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery and Depot.—No. I Kashmir Mountain Battery was on return from the Front stationed at Satwari and No. 2 Kashmir Mountain Battery at Gilgit. The Government of India was pleased to provide two 10 pounder B. L. guns with equipment for the use of the former battery. Considerable progress has been made in the training of both the battalions, all ranks showing great keenness and zeal, and the results obtained at practice were most satisfactory. The General Officer Commanding the Quetta Division inspected No. I Kashmir Battery when it was on garrison duty at that station and recorded the following remarks on its working :—

“ I was greatly struck by the excellence of the turn-out, the condition of the animals and the general efficiency of the battery ”.

34. Kashmir Imperial Service Lancers.—The squadron was stationed at Satwari. As reported by the Inspecting Officer Punjab and Kashmir Imperial Service Cavalry, the squadron is a good lot of men always well turned out and quite upto the average of Indian Silladar

Cavalry regiments. Moreover, the men appeared contented and there was no difficulty in getting recruits. The men who had been drafted for service at the front with the Mysore and Patiala Lancers returned during the year. They were invariably well spoken of by the British officers under whom they were placed. The experience these men have gained at the Front in recent warfare should be a valuable asset to the squadron. It is gratifying to note that 3 out of the few men who were attached to the Mysore Lancers in Egypt and Palestine have been awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medals. The strength of the squadron at the end of the year was 164 combatants and 40 non-combatants.

35. Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry Regiments.—Three companies of 2/2 Kashmir Rifles at Gilgit were relieved by men transferred from the 2nd Kashmir Rifles. The greater part of the depôt 1st Kashmir Infantry and 1/2 Kashmir Rifles was camped at Khundroo for the summar months to the benefit of their training and health. A large number of the M. L. E. charger loading rifles in possession of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry units were condemned during the year on inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer as being worn out and the units were on the strength of his inspection report rearmed with rifles M. L. E. short. The increase reported in the offences of absence without leave and of overstaying leave seems to emphasize the need for the introduction of good conduct pay on the same lines as laid down for the Indian Army in place of the present system of long service pay which cannot be forfeited. It is to be hoped that the prospect of forfeiting good conduct pay will have a greater deterrent effect than any long sentence of imprisonment.

36. Recruiting.—The total number of recruits enlisted during the year was 487. The legislation for the prosecution of persons who discouraged or interfered with recruiting was extended for another year, i.e. till end of Sambat 1976.

37. War 1914-18.—The war terminated towards the close of the year. The 2nd Kashmir Rifles returned from service overseas on 16th February 1919 and the 1st Kashmir Infantry from Egypt on the 2nd March 1919. A warm reception was accorded to the latter on their

arrival at Karachi by the local public and the Army Welcome Committee. Excellent arrangements were also made by the Darbar as well as the public for the reception of both the units at the Jammu (Tawi) Railway Station and the city. A grand parade was held at Satwari Cantonment on the 6th March 1919 when all troops were inspected by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur accompanied by the Resident in Kashmir. The services rendered by the State Imperial Service Troops during the year were highly appreciated by General Von Devonter, Commander-in-Chief East African Expeditionary Force, and the Governor General in Council and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and their thanks were received by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The following honours and rewards were granted during the year :—

HONOURS AND REWARDS.

	<i>3rd Kashmir Rifles.</i>
Mentioned in Despatches ..	Lt. Cook, Major Sansar Singh, Subedar Baldeo Singh and Subedar Harnam Singh.
	<i>1st Kashmir Infantry.</i>
	Jamadar Majara Singh, 811 Naick Chunnu Ram and 372 Havildar Mal.
	<i>No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery.</i>
	791 gunner Ali Bakhsh, Subedar Alif Khan, Havildar Major Khushal Khan, Havildar Rajor Singh and Major A. F. Cole R. A.
	<i>2nd Kashmir Rifles.</i>
Meritorious services medal	Havildar Ali Akbar, 582 Naick Teju Sepoy Mohammad Akram.
	<i>3rd Kashmir Rifles.</i>
	Qr. Master Havildar Dal Bahadur 57 Naick Karbir 1054 sepoy Shib Ram.
	<i>1st Kashmir Infantry.</i>
Indian Distinguished Service Medal.	Subedar Shib Ram, 145 Lance Havildar Koran 1713 sepoy Ban Mast.

Silver badges were received for issue to men returned from active service and gold braids for wound distinction. Retired officers and men were allowed to wear wound distinction on ordinary dress. The follow-

ing concessions granted by Darbar in connection with the war deserve notice :—

- (1) Grant of free passage to relatives who may wish to visit sick men of the Kashmir Imperial Service units admitted to military hospitals in India ;
- (ii) Grant of cash allowance in lieu of rations to the rank and file of the Imperial Service Troops serving in State territory outside the Gilgit Agency.
- (iii) Grant of increased bonus at the rate of Rs. 50 for each recruit.
- (iv) Grant of pardon to deserters who were absent on 11th October 1918 under the rules issued in this behalf by the Government of India.

38. Regular Troops.—The general efficiency and discipline of the Regular Troops were well maintained. Mr. C. J. Burrow in charge of the State Band as Director of Music died during the year. On his death, he was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Hansen as State Band Master. The State Band played for His Excellency the Viceroy during His Excellency's visit to Kashmir. It is gratifying to note that a present of gold links was awarded to Mr. Hansen by His Excellency in appreciation of the efficient performance of the band.

39. Military Stores.—The following clothing and ordnance stores were issued during the year :—

Corps.	<i>Clothing.</i>		<i>Ordnance.</i>		Kit allowance.
	Free.	On payment.	Free.	On payment	
I. S. Troops	Rs. 34,410 4 7		Rs. 72,241 15 7	Rs. 23,208 9 11	....
Regular „	44,910 15 3		47,413 15 5	8,320 12 10	7,360
Miscellaneous	5,012 12 11		1,258 1 5	....	....
Railway Freight	792 3 2		....	....	....
Army musical stores	3,296 7 0		....	....	....
Mobilization	81,066 10 4		7,188 12 2	35,612 9 8	19,350
Total ..	1,69,488 11 3		1,92,795 12 7	67,142 0 5	26,710

40. Veterinary.—The general health of the animals in all the units was satisfactory. There was, however, an epidemic of Surra among the horses of the horsed artillery causing the death of 45 animals.

41. Sanitary and Medical.—The sanitation of the Jammu and Satwari cantonments was fairly satisfactory during the year. Admissions to hospitals amounted to 21,851 and there were 53 deaths among the patients. Influenza was rather severely prevalent in both the cantonments in the months of October and November 1918 and was responsible for 286 admissions and 22 deaths. The general health of the troops in the Kashmir Province and in the Gilgit Agency was good. The epidemic of influenza spread among the troops, but it was mild in character and the mortality was low.

Some of the old barracks in cantonment at Srinagar are said to be in very insanitary condition. To improve the sanitation they should be replaced by new barracks constructed according to modern standard provided with all sanitary requirements.

42. Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 28,21,188 as compared with Rs. 27,27,714 in the previous year. Of the total, Rs. 6,69,919 were spent in pay and allowances of the Imperial Service Troops and Rs. 9,43,800 on their mobilization. During the period of 5 years the war lasted, i.e., from Sambat 1971 (1914) to Sambat 1975 (1918) the mobilization charges were the heaviest in Sambat 1975, exceeding the total charges under this head incurred during the previous 4 years by Rs. 31,200.

43. Honours.—General Raja Sir Harisingh K.C.I.E., was attached as a Honorary Captain to the 18th Lancers of the British Indian Troops.

III.—Police.

44. General.—During the year under report the Police Department remained in the portfolio of the Home Minister and Mr. C. Farquhar continued to hold the office of Inspector General of Police till 18th Chet (31st March 1919) when he reverted to British service. The charge of his office for the remaining few days of the year was held by the Home Minister in addition to his own duties.

45. Cognizable offences.—The number of cognizable offences of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year under report was 3,329 as compared with 2,963 in Sambat 1974. Eliminating petty offences under class VI, the number of true cases was 1,212 in Jammu and 830 in Kashmir, showing an increase of 214 and 57, respectively on the figures of the preceding year. The increase was generally due to economic distress.

46. Murders and Dacoities.—Murders declined from 19 to 19 in Jammu and from 8 to 5 in Kashmir. Immorality was the most frequent cause of murder. In the Jammu Province, there were cases in which faithless wives murdered their husbands in order to live with their paramours. Dacoities fell from 10 to 4 or by 6 in Jammu and rose to the same extent from 26 to 32 in Kashmir, their total remaining at 36. The increase in the Kashmir Province was due to the fact that some 16 cases which occurred in the Kahouri *Ilaqa* in past years were only reported this year after the gang of outlaws had been arrested.

47. Robberies.—There were 43 cases of robbery as compared with 29 in Sambat 1974 or an increase of 14 cases, of which 5 were in Jammu and 9 in Kashmir. No reason is assigned for the increase in Jammu, but the increase in Kashmir was partly due to the causes similar to those explained above under the head dacoities.

48. Burglaries.—Thefts and burglaries showed an increase of 268 cases—333 in Jammu and 35 in Kashmir, the total figures for both the provinces being 1,614 in Sambat 1975 compared with 1,246 in Sambat 1974. Prevailing high cost of all the necessaries of life naturally led to the commission of more thefts and burglaries in both the provinces, but by far the greater increase in their number was due to special causes, such as the activities of working gangs of criminal tribesmen yet unregistered in the State and the return of many convicts and absconding deserters from service in the army.

Theft of *kuth* continued to be a source of considerable loss to the State. It is, however, hoped that with the ready and cordial help which the Hazara District Police are already rendering in the prevention and detection of such thefts and the friendly co-operation expected in this matter from the Chamba State authorities, the State Police will be enabled to put an effectual stop to them in the near future.

49. Cow-killing Cases.—The marked increase of 26 (10 in Jammu and 16 in Kashmir) in cow-killing cases was mainly due to the scarcity of fodder and the high prices offered for raw hides.

50. Police Working.—The percentage of cases convicted to true cases reported rose from 21.7 to 22.6 in Jammu and fell from 37.7 to 34 in Kashmir. There was a satisfactory improvement in the detection of murders and thefts, the percentages of cases convicted to true cases reported showing an increase of 8.3 and 5.5, respectively, for both the provinces as a whole, but there was a marked falling-off under other heads of crime. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried rose from 54.0 to 54.5 in Kashmir and fell from 50.3 to 49.5 in Jammu, while that of persons convicted to persons tried rose by 8 in both the provinces. The fluctuations are too trivial to require any comment. The above results, though below the standard attained in the Punjab, seems satisfactory if it is considered that the difficult nature of the country generally and want of travelling facilities in the shape of railways, good roads etc. are a great handicap to police work in the State and there is still large scope for improvement in the matter of staff and prompt disposal of cases in the courts. Considering that everything possible is being done every year to lesson these difficulties and the disposal of cases in the courts is improving gradually, it is to be hoped that the working of the police will show better results in future.

51. Preventive Measures.—During the year 71 persons were called upon to furnish security under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code as compared with 54 in the preceding year or an increase of 17. The increase indicates some improvement in the working of this section, but considering that as a preventive measure it is very effective if worked with judicious care, special attention of both the Superintendents has been drawn to the necessity for its more extensive use in future. The patrolling of *Sowars* in some of the border police stations was continued in the winter months as in last year and this combined with *Thikri Pahra* system seems to have proved a good preventive measure. The two punitive posts mentioned in last year's report were continued.

52. Finger Print Bureau.—The total number of search slips issued during the year was 772 of which 106 or 13.7 per cent. were traced, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 743 and 96 or 13 per

cent. The number of finger print slips prepared was 386 as against 403 in the preceding year.

53. Internal Economy.—The sanctioned strength of the Jammu Police was increased by 6 sergeants and 13 constables and that of the Kashmir Police by 2 sergeants and 8 constables. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits for the Kashmir Police, which was kept up to strength all the year round. But in Jammu Province, the increased cost of living, high wages, plenty of labour and higher rates of pay obtainable in the Punjab and elsewhere all combined to operate against the enlistment of suitable recruits for the police. In consequence, the force remained on the average some 150 men short throughout the year and the work seriously suffered. These considerations make a further increase in the strength of the force and a better scale of pay absolutely imperative.

54. Rural Police.—It is a matter of some satisfaction to know that complaints against zaildars and village headmen for neglect of their duties in connection with the criminal administration are now not so common. During the year under report 3 Lambardars and 9 village Chaukidars were punished on such complaints against 4 Zaildars 6 Lambardars and 7 Chaukidars in the preceding year.

55. Viceregal Visit.—Suitable police arrangements were made for the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Kashmir in October 1918. The special duties imposed on the Kashmir Police in connection with the visit were performed efficiently and cheerfully.

56. Expenditure.—The total cost of the Police administration decreased from Rs. 4,79,000 to Rs. 4,76,442.

IV.—Extradition.

57. Procedure.—The extradition of criminals from British India to Jammu and Kashmir State and VICE VERSA is regulated by the British Indian Act XV of 1903, which was adopted by the Kashmir Darbar under the late State Council Resolution No. 10, dated the 22nd August 1905. During the year under report all requisitions for extradition of offenders were duly attended to by either side.

58. Persons extradited.—The number of persons surrendered during the year to the State by the British Indian Government was 6 as against 15 in the preceding year, of whom 2 were British Indian subjects and the remaining 4 subjects of the State. Out of the total number, 3 were convicted, 2 discharged and the case against one was still pending at the close of the year. The number of persons surrendered by the Darbar to the British Indian Government was 24 or 7 less than in the preceding year and consisted of 17 British Indian and 7 State subjects.

V.—Criminal Justice.

59. Courts and their Jurisdiction.—Including the High Court the total number of criminal courts in the State was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 122. of which 21 exercised both original and appellate powers and the rest original powers only.

60. Offences committed and brought to trial.—Including 769 cases pending from last year, the number of offences committed and brought to trial during the year under report was 1,052 involving 22,871 persons as against 11,213 offences involving 17,640 persons in the previous year. Of the total number, 9,360 offences involving 21,081 persons were disposed of during the year as compared with 10,417 offences involving 25,160 persons in the previous year, and 692 cases involving 1790 persons were left pending at the close of the year. Of the 21,081 persons brought to trial 12,010 or 57 % were discharged, 4,660 or 22 % acquitted, 3,362 or 16 % convicted, 857, or about 5 per cent. were otherwise disposed of, the number of cases committed to courts of sessions being 192. The small percentage of convictions to trials would seem to suggest that more action might with advantage be taken under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But it is observed that real improvement in this matter can hardly be expected until a sense of public duty towards the criminal administration of the country is fully developed among the people.

61. Offences affecting life.—The total number of offences of this description reported during the year showed a startling increase from 815 last year to 2,972, of which no explanation is given by the Judge High Court. Cases of culpable homicide, however, showed a satisfactory decrease from 43 to 32, of which 7 only were accepted as cases of wilful murder and the rest treated as cases of less grievous offence.

62. Offences affecting property.—The following table shows the number of offences admitted to have occurred under the more important heads of crime during this and the preceding year :—

Offences.		S. 1974.	S. 1975.
Theft	..	1,159	886
Extortion	..	158	93
Dacoity	..	89	92
Criminal breach of trust	..	205	218
Cheating	..	149	76

63. Offences under local and special laws.—The total number of offences under local and special laws brought to trial during the year was 3,707 as against 3,286 in Sambat 1974 and that of offences disposed of was 3,706 as against 3,229. The pending balance at the end of the year was 91 as compared with 57.

64. Punishments awarded.—The following punishments were inflicted in Sambat 1975 as compared with those in Sambat 1974 :—

		S. 1974.	S. 1975.
Imprisonment with fine in	..	838	926 cases.
,, only in	..	281	266 „
Fine only in	..	2,357	2,086 „
Whipping in	..	7	10 „
Confiscation of property in	..	4	3 „
Security bonds in	..	34	62 „

Only 9 cases involving 15 persons were submitted to His Highness for the confirmation of the sentences passed by the lower courts. In the case of 14 persons the sentences passed by the High Court were confirmed by His Highness, while in that of the remaining 1 person the sentence was reduced. The number of false and malicious complaints are said to be still very large. With a view to reduce their number and to afford proper relief to the innocent persons unnecessarily dragged into court it is suggested that more extensive use should be made of the provision of Section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

65. Witnesses examined.—The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 21,915 as against 23,853 examined in the previous year. The average detention per witness fell from 2 days to one day and the diet money paid to them from Rs. 4,700-9-0 to Rs 4,008-6-0.

66. Appeals.—The total number of appeals preferred during the year and pending from last year in the various appellate courts including the High Court was, 1,052 involving 1,800 persons as against 1,167 involving 2,190 persons in the preceding year. Out of the total number, 990 appeals involving 1,712 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving 62 appeals involving 88 persons pending at the close of the year. The results of the appeals disposed of were as follows :—

Sentences confirmed in	488 cases involving 967 persons.		
„ modified in	135	„	204 „
„ reversed in	279	„	417 „
Further enquiry ordered in	88	„	124 „
<hr/>		Total	990 1,712

67. Revision.—In all the State courts exercising revisional jurisdiction including the High Court the number of applications for revision entertained during the year was 272, of which, 270 applications were disposed of and two remained pending at the close of the year.

68. Criminal Work before His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.—Including cases pending from last year, there were during the year 52 appeals and applications for revision before His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. Of the references sentences were upheld in 44 and reduced in 1, leaving 7 (1 appeal and 6 applications) pending at the close of the year.

VI.—Prisons.

69. General.—Throughout the year under report the Chief Medical Officers, Jammu and Kashmir, continued to hold charge of the jails in their respective provinces as Superintendents of the Central Jails at Jammu and Srinagar. The Jails in the Frontier Districts of Gilgit and Ladakh were under the respective charge of the Wazir Wazarts of those districts. The general supervision of the department was exercised by the Superintending Surgeon, Kashmir State Hospitals, and the administrative control was in the hands of the Home Minister.

70. Institutions.—The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 2 central jails, 7 subsidiary jails and 34 lock-ups.

71. Admissions.—There were 877 prisoners of all classes in the various jails at the beginning of Sambat 1975 and 3,454 prisoners were newly admitted in the course of the year against 3,151 in the preceding year. Of the new admissions, 1,412 were convicts, 1,980 under-trials, 46 civil prisoners and 16 lunatics. Including these, the total jail population was 4,331, giving a daily average of 822.56 as compared with 3,934, giving a daily average of 781.05 in the previous year. Of the convicts, 842 were released on expiry of sentence, 219 released on appeal and 10 under the orders of the Darbar, 2 escaped and 46 died. Of the 16 lunatics 13 were released on recovery of their mental condition and 3 died. The number of prisoners left in the jails at the close of the year was 892.

72. Under-trials.—Inspite of an increase in the admissions of under-trial prisoners from 1,638 last year to 1,980, there was an improvement in the disposal of such prisoners which resulted in lowering their average period of detention in all the jails except Gilgit, where it showed a slight increase. But the period is unduly long and varies from 74 to 79.03 days in the *mufassil* jails in Jammu and the Muzafferabad jail in Kashmir.

73. Conduct and Discipline.—Escapes from jails decreased from 5 to 3. The number of jail offences increased slightly from 341 to 353, but the increase is negligible in view of the increased jail population of the year. No fewer than 222 prisoners were released under remission system against 218 in the previous year. On the whole, the standard of discipline and conduct was well maintained.

74. Employment of Prisoners.—The total number of convicts sentenced to labour during the year was 2,08,728 against 2,06,856 in the preceding year. Excluding the sick, the infirm, prison officials, servants and those employed on buildings and gardens, the number available for labour was 1,04,223, of which 72,755 were employed in the factories and 31,468 in the printing presses. The total cash profits from jail industries amounted to Rs. 12,126-5-3. which compared with last year's figures shows a decrease of Rs. 10,065-0-8.

75. Health.—The general health of the prisoners was on the whole good. The number of prisoners admitted to hospital fell from 1,866 to 1,136 and the number of deaths from 41 to 40. Admissions and deaths

from malaria were the largest, *viz.*, 788 and 12, respectively. Cholera was absent from the jails, but there were 5 deaths from influenza.

76. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the guarding and maintenance of prisoners rose from Rs. 82,174 last year to Rs. 99,431-8-6 and the average cost per head from Rs. 105-2-9 to Rs. 120-14-0.

VII.—Civil Justice.

77. Number of Courts.—During the year under report the number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 52.

78. Suits instituted and their value.—The number of suits instituted rose from 18,748 in Sambat 1974 to 19,168 in Sambat 1975. Of these 1,946 or 3 per cent. related to immovable property, 14,110 or 74 per cent. to money transactions and 14,562 or 23 per cent. to other matters. Of the 14,110 suits relating to money transactions, 1,934 suits or 64 per cent. were under Rs. 100, 3,834 or 27 per cent. were between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, 874 or 6 per cent. were between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, 348 suits or about 3 per cent. were between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000, and 20 suits were valued above Rs. 5,000. The aggregate value of the suits fell from Rs. 20,65,880 to Rs. 18,47,979 with a corresponding decrease in their average value from Rs. 110-3-0 to Rs. 96-6-0.

79. Disposals.—Including the balance pending from last year, the total number of suits for disposal was 20,876 as against 21,465 in the preceding year. Of the total, 3,639 were decided *ex parte*, 6,485 were admitted and compromised, 5,087 were struck off for default and 3,757 otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,908 pending at the close of the year. Further details with regards to the suits disposed of are given below :—

	Sambat 1974.	Sambat 1975.
1. Suits based on contracts in writing ..	6,207	6,771
2. Suits based on contracts not in writing ..	3,162	2,504
3. Suits on accounts stated ..	5,909	5,924
4. Suits for price of goods sold ..	360	573
5. Suits for wages ..	122	178
6. Suits for rent or value of movable property ..	1,041	651

7. Suits relating to immovable property (excluding land revenue) ..	592	607
8. Suits for damages ..	91	99
9. Suits for possession of immovable property ..	288	363
10. Suits of other kinds ..	1,985	1,298
Total ..	19,757	18,968

80. **Miscellaneous cases.**—The total number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 3,554 as compared with 7,297 in the preceding year. The number included 2,226 applications for restoration, 67 for review of judgment and new trial, 808 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees and 453 relating to other matters. As many as 3,452 applications were disposed of, leaving 102 cases pending at the close of the year.

81. **Execution of decrees.**—Including 2,363 applications pending from last year, the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 11,389 against 12,842 in Sambat 1974. Out of these, 9,206 applications were disposed of during the year, leaving 2,183 applications pending at its close. The number of infructuous applications was 4,610 and that of applications in which movable and immovable property was sold was 1,687 and 569, respectively. In the remaining applications other proceedings were taken by the courts concerned. Only 3 judgment-debtors were actually imprisoned. The amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 14,46,489 as against Rs. 13,74,498 in Sambat 1974, the percentage of realization being 50. Attention of the courts was drawn to the instructions issued last year to the effect that to avoid delay and irregularities in the execution of decrees all proceedings connected therewith should be closely supervised by the presiding judges themselves.

82. **Appeals.**—The total number of appeals instituted during the year and remaining pending from the preceding year was 1,429 as against 1,583. out of these 1,293 were disposed of, leaving 136 pending at the close of the year.

83. **Processes.**—The total number of processes served during the year was 1,48,846 as against 2,07,468 in Sambat 1974, and realization on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 18,047-12-0 as against

Rs. 15,746-5-0. The work of process-servers seems to demand much closer supervision than is devoted to it at present.

84. Receipts and Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Judicial Department of the State during the year under report was Rs. 2,93,113-9-5 as against Rs. 2,92,336 in Sambat 1974, and receipts from all sources (except stamps) amounted to Rs. 88,617-12-2 as against Rs. 81,797.

VIII.—Registration.

85. The number of offices etc.—During the year under report the control of the Registration Department remained with the Judge High Court. The number of special and *ex-officio* Sub-Registry offices was the same as in last year, *viz.*, 2 and 21, respectively.

86. Deeds Registered.—The total number of deeds registered during the year was 4,523 as against 4,932 in Sambat 1974 or a decrease of nearly 8.3 %. The decrease was due to the smaller number of transactions under ‘sale deeds,’ ‘money bonds’ and ‘miscellaneous’, wills and mortgages together showing an increase of 730.

87. Income and Expenditure.—The total receipts from fees etc., amounted to Rs. 52,971 or an increase of Rs. 3,328-8-0, which was due to the higher value of the property involved. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 3,573 to Rs. 3,768. The net profit on the operations of the department was 49,203 as compared with Rs. 46,069-8-0 in the previous year.

IX.—Municipal Administration.

88. Number of Municipalities.—The year under report saw no addition to the number of municipalities in the State, which remained at 2, one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar. Pandit Kanwar Kishen Langer was president of the former municipality and Pandit Anand Koul that of the latter.

89. Working.—During the year under report the Srinagar Committee held 18 meetings and the Jammu Committee 43 against 19 and

38, respectively, in the previous year. Only one meeting of the Jammu Committee and 9 of the Srinagar Committee had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance varied from 9 in the former committee to 12.21 in the latter. It is satisfactory to note that some of the members of the Jammu Committee are commended for their regular attendance during the year and for the assistance rendered by them in the disposal of urgent business of the committee.

The improvement schemes of Ali Guzar and Maisuma Mohallas in the Srinagar city remained under correspondence with the Revenue Minister.

When, to relieve the aggravated feed situation in Srinagar, measures were taken by the State for the cheap supply of rice for the town, the Srinagar Committee offered their services in connection with its proper and regular distribution to the people. The work done by them in this connection was appreciated by the Darbar in a suitable manner.

In order to prevent profiteering in salt the Government of India allowed public bodies to import salt on their own behalf. Taking advantage of this concession the Jammu Municipality made arrangements to import salt for the town through their own contractors, which proved of considerable help to the public and resulted in a saving of Rs. 10,856 to the committee.

Progress continued to be made in the extension of electric lighting in the towns of Jammu and Srinagar.

The byelaw framed by the Jammu Municipality, defining the standard weights and measures and providing for their inspection, received the sanction of the Darbar. Two sets of new rules were sanctioned in the Srinagar Municipality, one for the control of traffic over the Amira-Kadal Bridge and the other for the regulation of rents for the mooring ghats and the camping sites in the Restricted Area.

90. War Services.—It is satisfactory to note that both the committees showed patriotic zeal and loyal interest in raising subscriptions for the War Loan. The total amount collected and invested through their efforts amounted to Rs. 64,175 in Srinagar and Rs. 62,572 in Jammu, of which Rs. 222 was subscribed towards the Royal Silver Wedding Fund.

91. **Financial.**—The total income of the Jammu Municipality rose from Rs. 39,413 last year to Rs. 48,817 during the year under report, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 63,148 to Rs. 59,109 ,resulting in a deficit of Rs. 10,292, which was as usual met from the general revenues of the State. In the Srinagar Municipality income and expenditure were ahead of last year's figures by Rs. 43,015 and Rs. 46,893, respectively. The closing balance on the transaction of the fund was Rs. 57,219. The total outlay on municipal works was Rs. 14,530 in Jammu and Rs. 80,000 in Srinagar.

Chapter IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Agriculture.

Scientific.

92. **General.**—Throughout the year under report the office of Director of Agriculture was held by Mr. Ram Gopal M.A., M.R.A.C. etc.

93. **Agricultural Training.**—One agricultural overseer was sent for agricultural training to the Government Agricultural College at Lyallpur as a State stipendiary.

94. **Agricultural shows.**—Acclimatised seeds produced by the department and implements of improved pattern were exhibited at the local fairs held at Pampur, Awantipura and Bijbehara and their advantages explained to the *zamindars*. 19 packets of improved seeds were distributed among the *zamindars* on cash payment and 30 packets were despatched to customers in British India. The total amount realized by the sales was Rs. 1,066-5-8.

95. **Demonstration work.**—Chain-harrowing of young wheat was demonstrated on cultivator's land in some three tahsils, but the results were not encouraging, the improvement in the yield of the harrowed plots being imperceptible.

96. **Pratap Model Farm.**—The experimental and other work on the Farm was continued on the usual scale. Owing to the deficiency of spring rainfall and late snowings consequent on the scarcity of labour, the results of the variety experiments were rather poor. In case of wheat the highest yield was 632 lbs. per acre obtained from Pusa No. 101. Of the 9 varieties of sugar cane under trial "Stowell's—Evergreen" gave the highest yield of 848 lbs. per acre slightly exceeding the highest yield obtained last year from "Astore Variety". *Zamindars* are gradually taking to growing sugar-cane in their vegetable areas and nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ mds. of seed was sold to them for sowing purposes. In the case of ground-nuts the Japanese small variety proved to be the heaviest yilder with an outturn of 368 lbs. of nuts per acre. Of the produce, 36 mds. were sold to the Srinagar shop-keepers and some $2\frac{1}{4}$ maunds to *zamindars* for puri oses of seed.

Generally speaking, the use of farm-yard manure was attended with better results than green manuring.

Ensilage continued to be made with success. The quantity obtained during the year was about $343\frac{3}{4}$ maunds (representing 67 % of the green fodder preserved) and was of excellent quantity.

All the fruit crops of the Farm was reserved for retail sale. 48 five seer baskets and 33 twenty seer baskets were exported to British India. The steady increase in the local demand was maintained, but the demand from outside showed some decrease on account of transport difficulties during the year.

97. Financial.—The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 22,183 and total receipts to Rs. 1,458-11-9.

II.—Weather and Crops.

98. Character of the Season.—In the Kashmir Province the total rainfall was fairly above the average, but the deficiency of spring rains caused some damage to the unirrigated crops in the main Valley and reduced the outturn of *kharif* crops in the districts of Muzaffarabad. Generally speaking, the rainfall was sufficient and timely in the Jammu Province, but in the districts of Reasi, Mirpur and Udhampur, crops suffered to some extent from the defect or excess of rainfall. In the Frontier districts, where cultivation depends more on snowfall than on rainfall, the character of the season was not quite favourable owing to the close winter in Gilgit and slight snowfall in Ladakh.

99. Cultivated area.—The total cultivated area in the State fell by 1,01,376 acres to 20,26,651 acres. The decrease was due to water-logging of certain areas in the vicinity of the Upper Jhelum Canal in the district of Mirpur.

100. Area cropped.—For the year as a whole the following are the leading statistics of the cropped area (both in *rabi* and *kharif*) in

the four divisions of the State :—

Province or District.	Area cropped in S. 1974 (Acres).	Area cropped in S. 1975 (Acres).	Increase.	Decrease.
Jammu ..	12,08,954	11,68,856	....	40,098
Kashmir ..	8,87,427	7,10,657	....	1,76,770
Gilgit ..	15,061	15,349	288	....
Ladakh ..	84,586	87,189	2,603	....
Total ..	21,96,028	19,82,051	2,891	2,16,868

The large decrease in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir was due partly to the prevalence of influenza epidemic and partly to deficient rainfall. In Kashmir Province, the failure of crops was also in some measure due to insect pest.

101. **Agricultural Stock.**—Details regarding the agricultural stock in the State are given in Appendix XX. There was a general decrease in the number of cattle and other livestock in all the four divisions of the State owing to outbreaks of cattle disease and scarcity of fodder.

102. **Prices.**—Prices ruled high in some parts and showed a tendency to rise in others. In Kashmir Province short produce of food crops combined with unchecked profiteering in *shali*, gave rise to an acute crisis in *shali*, causing great distress among the city people. The situation was, however, relieved by the State having recourse to the old system of recovering *mujwaza shali* and selling it to the people at cheap rates.

103. **Co-operative Societies.**—The number of agricultural societies increased by 18 in Jammu Province and decreased by 3 in Kashmir, resulting in a net increase of 15 in their total number from 623 to 638. Fifteen societies were brought under liquidation as they were found too weak to be continued. A novel feature of the year was the establishment of 3 industrial societies, of which two were societies of weavers started in Srinagar. Over Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were advanced in loans, of which the largest portion was for the purchase of cattle and payment of revenue.

Proceedings for the recovery of loans were hampered for want of arbitration rules. A proposal for adopting the revised rules sanctioned by Government of India in this behalf was under consideration. The accounts of the central banks and most of the societies were audited during the year and the results of the audit were reported to be satisfactory. The net profit on the working of the societies increased from Rs. 60,676 to Rs. 91,108.

III.—Sericulture.

104. Supervision.—The general supervision of the Sericulture Department continued to be exercised by the Settlement Commissioner.

(a) KASHMIR.

105. General.—Throughout the year under report Mr. M. L. MacNamara held charge of the Kashmir Sericulture as Director, Silk Factory, Srinagar.

106. Rearing.—More than one third of the 40,939 ounces of seed issued to the rearers was produced locally, the rest being imported from France and Italy. The number of rearers and the amount of seed distributed were higher than usual. But the average yield of cocoons per oz. of seed though satisfactory was below the average of the last two years. This was due to climatic conditions, *viz.*, the late snowfall followed in succession by continuous rain, a sudden rise in temperature, drought and dust storms.

107. Reeling.—The influenza epidemic and the severe winter led to enforced closure of the factory on different occasions. Experiments made with a view to heat cooking basins by electricity involved a decrease in the number of working basins. Inspite of these difficulties the total maundage of cocoons reeled during the year was nearly $36,063\frac{1}{2}$ or 5,609 more than in the previous year, and there was an appreciable increase in average outturn in the case of No. 1 cocoons.

108. Transport of Silk in India and the Continent.—The disposal of the factory outturn was impeded in almost every direction. The difficulty as well as the cost of transport was extraordinary even within the State itself and further difficulties in the form of disorganized goods

traffic, and demands for priority certificates had to be faced in British India. When these obstacles had been surmounted, and the silk for foreign export reached Karachi high freightage and scarcity of shipping gave rise to further delay. Disasters at sea were of course insured against. An important saving in freight was effected through the efforts of the Jammu Director, Mr. H. K. Lal, who having to visit Karachi on other business, took advantage of his visit to arrange for the hydraulic pressing of silk waste in order to reduce cargo space.

109. Sales and Financial results.—The efforts of the last two years to push the sale of No. 2 and No. 3 (the qualities in demand for the Indian market) in India itself and in Siam are bearing fruit. Orders are coming in freely and the demand for qualities Nos. 2 and 3 is fully equal to the supply. The estimated value of sales in India, which in Sambat 1974 was only 1/12 of the value of the trade with Europe was 1/3 of the value of the sales abroad, effected in Sambat 1975. The highest price realized for Kashmir silk in London was 29 shillings per lb. The visit of the Director to Amritsar, Benares and other centres and the continued efforts of Messrs. Cox and Co., to push sales in India are resulting in a great extension of business in this direction. The result of the year's working was a profit of Rs. 10,03,178-7-7 as compared with 15 lakhs in the previous year. The profit was entirely due to the Rearing Department, the work of the Reeling Department showing a loss of Rs. 52,333-3-9.

110. Staff.—In face of the difficulties and uncertainties of the year in almost every direction, the staff is reported to have met emergency with courage, resource and determination.

(B) JAMMU.

111. General.—Throughout the year under report, Mr. Hari Kishen Lal continued to hold charge of the department as Director of Silk Factory, Jammu.

112. Rearing.—Rearing operations are in progress in 15 out of 16 tahsils of the province, and although wide extension is desirable, the supervising staff is at present below the requirements of the situation. Out of nearly 4,000 oz. of seed distributed, only 500 came from Kashmir and the remainder was imported from Europe. The quantity

of the imported seed is reported to have somewhat deteriorated, while local seed was not altogether satisfactory. Climatic conditions were not too favourable. Still the results were about normal, an average of 28 seers of cocoons to the ounce of seed.

113. Reeling.—There was a creditable improvement in the attendance of the labour. Until the supply of leaf and cocoons increases, which depends, as has been pointed out, on the increased efforts of all State officials, the labour made available is considered sufficient. The total quantity of cocoons reeled was 1,407 green maunds against 946 in the previous year. The outturn was 13,445 lbs. raw silk and 16,235 lbs. silk waste, which are the highest figures known for Jammu and beat all previous records. The average outturn per maund was 6 lbs. 3 oz. and 5 drs., which is highly satisfactory, and was mainly due to the reeling of a large quantity of superior cocoons held back from export because of prohibitive freight. Re-rearing on the Japanese system was continued during the year, but there was a decrease in outturn from 1,388 lbs. last year to 1,064 lbs.

114. Sale and Financial results.—The year Sambat 1975 proved very disappointing in sales, owing to the inactivity of the French silk market after the signing of the Armistice with Germany. Out of the several consignments made, 75 bales of raw silk (each 150 lbs.) and 9 bales of silk waste were sold in March 1919 but were not paid for in time to credit proceeds during the year. Such sales in India or in Europe as have been paid for were, however, very satisfactory. The net profit of the industry amounted to Rs. 1,03,712-12-11.

115. Staff.—Mr. H. K. Lal and his assistant Mr. Achaya deserve the greatest credit for the courageous manner in which they have tackled the very difficult problem of Jammu Sericulture.

IV.—Mulberry Culture.

116. Control.—The Directors of Sericulture, Jammu and Kashmir, remained in charge of the mulberry culture work in their respective provinces except in the Southern Division of Kashmir, where the work formed a separate charge under Mr. A. M. Peychaud. The general supervision of the departments was exercised by the Settlement Commissioner.

117. Operations.—In Kashmir, there was a good supply of mulberry leaf during the year, and satisfactory progress was made in the provision of mulberry trees for the future. The plantations were in good condition and adequately fenced and tended. It is observed that the people of the Valley are showing an increasing appreciation of the necessity and importance of maintaining and adding to the supply of leaf by means of new plantations and scientific pruning. Attempts are being made to plant the ravines on the side of *karewas* with mulberry trees. In the Southern Division canal banks have been utilized for the plantation of mulberry trees. Apart from fines and miscellaneous receipts, which amounted to Rs. 1,413-14-0, a sum of Rs. 7,124-7-0 was realised in this division from the sale of mulberry wood as against Rs. 2,242-14-6 in the previous year. The duties of Zaildars and Lambar-dars in the matter of mulberry culture have now been clearly laid down in the orders of the Darbar.

In Jammu, the number of trees given out amounted to 2,756, which was the lowest in record. The poor result was chiefly due to lack of interest on the part of the people in mulberry plantation, to which influenza epidemic was a contributory cause. It is pointed out that to improve the results what is urgently needed is an intelligent appreciation by the executive officers and the magistracy of the importance which attaches to the Silk Industry and the difficulties which beset those in charge of it.

118. General remarks.—The fact that there is a separate department for mulberry culture, tends to obscure the intimate connection between the growth of mulberry trees and the profits of sericulture. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that the supply of mulberry leaf is the foundation of the Kashmir Silk Industry. No increase in silk production can be looked for, unless there is a corresponding increase in the leaf on which the silk worm feeds.

V.—Horticulture.

119. General.—Throughout the year under report, Mr. A. M. Peychaud continued to hold charge of the department as Director of Horticulture under the general supervision of the Settlement Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir State.

120. Nursery work.—Climatic conditions were not so favourable, as in the preceding years; the continued droughts of the summer were injurious to the plants and severe winter prevented their timely distribution. Nevertheless the year's activities were creditable. Budding and grafting operations were carried out on a larger scale than in the previous year and there has been no set-back in the progress of fruit-growing throughout the valley of Kashmir.

121. Issues.—The total number of fruit trees issued during the year was 53,524 or 28,622 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to causes explained above. It is, however, satisfactory to note that over 83.5 per cent. of the plants were issued free of charge to *bonafide* agriculturists.

122. Receipts and Expenditure.—Including Rs. 11,519, the value of the trees issued free, the total income of the department during the year was Rs. 32,406 as compared with Rs. 39,512 in Sambat 1974. As the expenditure remained practically the same as in last year, namely, Rs. 18,470, the resulting profit fell from Rs. 18,431 to Rs. 13,936, of which Rs. 2,416 was actually received in cash.

123. Notice of work.—Mr. Peychaud continued to do good work during the year and to take a good deal of interest in the application of scientific fruit-growing.

VI.—Hop Cultivation.

124. General.—Throughout the year under report the State Hop Garden at Doabgah was managed by Mr. A. M. Peychaud, subject to the general supervision of the Settlement Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir State.

125. Extension of Hop-Cultivation.—It has been found very difficult to arrange for an extension of the hop garden, although there would be an increase of income, provided land could be found reasonably accessible to the existing kilns and godowns.

126. Working.—The summer of Sambat 1975 was marked with severe drought and excessive heat. Against such calamities irrigation can avail but little, specially when it is remembered that dredging oper-

ations near Doabgah have considerably lowered the water level in the neighbourhood. Consequently the outturn of hops (6,690 lbs.) was only one quarter of what may usually be expected and less than in any year since Sambat 1963, with the exception of Sambat 1972, when conditions were even worse. It was impossible to meet the demand of the Supply and Transport Department in Rawalpindi for yeasting hops, much less to sell to the Murree Brewery. The year's working showed a loss of Rs. 859. The working expenses were the lowest for the last 13 years (with three exceptions only) inspite of the well-known rise in prices of every commodity. It speaks well for the care devoted by Mr. Peychaud and his assistant to this highly specialized branch of agriculture that they have been able to maintain the kiln-drying and other delicate operations with so little loss in face of climatic conditions so unfavourable.

VII.—Forests.

127. **Administration.**—Throughout the year under report, Mr. B. O. Coventry I.F.S., continued to hold charge of the department as Conservator of Forests, subject to the general control of the Chief Minister.

128. **Area.**—The total area controlled by the Forest Department was 9,639 square miles at the end of the year under report, showing an increase of 145 square miles on last year's figures due to the progress of demarcation operations. The following table shows the classification of the forests for this and the preceding year :—

Class.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		Difference in the figures for 1974 and 1975.
	1974.	1975.	
A.—Demarcated Forests ..	8,859	9,048	189
B.—Partially demarcated forests ..	315	227	-88
C.—Undemarcated Forests ..	320	364	44
Total ..	9,494	9,639	145

129. Forest Settlement.—The recording of concessions allowed under the Jammu and Kashmir Forest Notices in forests under joint demarcation by the Forest and Settlement Departments was continued.

130. Demarcation and Survey.—Demarcation work was continued throughout the year in conjunction with the Settlement Department. The number of new pillars erected was 11,168 as compared with 16,552 in the previous year, the total area demarcated being nearly 1,080 square miles. Survey operations were carried on simultaneously with the demarcation work by surveyors attached to the demarcation parties. The total cost of both demarcation and survey operations was Rs. 20,885 as compared with Rs. 14,732 in the previous year.

131. Working Plans.—Of the plans mentioned in last year's report only one, *viz.*, that for the supply of fire-wood to Reasi town, was published during the year, the rest still remaining under the consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year. The provisions of existing working plans were generally carried out.

132. Roads and Buildings.—The total length of new roads constructed during the year was 90 miles as compared with 169 miles in Sambat 1974, and the total cost was Rs. 16,373 (including the cost of repairs to the existing roads) as against Rs. 15,814, the corresponding figure for the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 47,470 was spent on the construction of new buildings against Rs. 46,836 in the preceding year and there was an additional expenditure of Rs. 5,335 (against Rs. 5,534 in Sambat 1974) on miscellaneous works, such as improvements and repairs to booms, blasting of rocks, construction of reservoirs and lockgates.

The total quantity of timber carried on the Lolab tramway rose from 61,521 cubic feet to 94,520 cubic feet. The profit on the year's working of the tramway was Rs. 350 after deducting depreciation and interest charges at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital outlay.

133. Protection.—The total number of forest cases detected during the year was 2,307 as compared with 2,124 in the previous year. Of the total 165 cases were taken to the Court. The percentage of convictions in court cases fell from 60 to 57·14. The number of cases compounded was 2,181 as against 2,375 last year. The

total amount of compensation realized was Rs. 12,480 giving an average of Rs. 5-11-6 per case as against Rs. 11,999 giving an average of Rs. 4-10-4 per case in the previous year.

There was an increase in the damage caused by fire, the total area burnt being 23,701 acres or 23,094 acres more than in last year. The proposal to introduce communal punishment as a means of dealing with cases of incendiarism remained under consideration of the Darbar at the close of the year.

The total area closed to grazing under the 1/5th closure rules stood at 196.46 square miles against 198.32 square miles in the previous year. The proposal for the taxation of *Bakarwals* goats remained under consideration of the Darbar even this year.

134. Natural and Artificial Re-production.—Natural regeneration is all that could be deserved in the *deodar* forests of Lolab (Kashmir) and in the chir pine forests of the Jammu Province, where the forests escaped from fires. In other localities natural regeneration is very deficient, largely owing to overgrazing and fires.

With a view to improve the growing stock, thinnings and cleanings were carried out in several compartments of the Kashmir, Reasi and Billour Divisions. Plantation work was continued on the usual scale. The Haran plantation was extended by planting up 33 acres with willow cuttings, making a total area of 853.87 acres. The willow plantation at Ajas were more or less destroyed by the villagers of Sodunara who objected to the area being planted up. The Ningle plantation was extended by an additional area of 148 acres and the area planted with willow cuttings and mulberry transplants. The total expenditure incurred on this plantation as well as the plantations in Kamraj and Kashmir Divisions amounted to Rs. 1,257-12-0. The cultivation of the olive was continued by Mr. Mitchell. The cuttings of the cricket-bat willow (*Salix cocrulea*) imported from England and planted at Kitri Nag have not proved successful, but a cutting planted at the Conservator's Bungalow at Srinagar has succeeded and developed into a vigorous young tree, which will be useful for supplying cuttings for the propagation of this species.

135. Exploitation.—The area of coupes worked over under the different methods of exploitation prescribed in the working plans, was 72,235½ acres as compared with 63,551 acres in the preceding year. Including unregulated fellings, the total outturn of all classes of produce as compared with last year's figures is given below :—

	Sambat 1974.	Sambat 1975.
1. Timber	.. 92,65,645	c. ft. 1,01,88,782
2. Fire-wood	.. 249,20,428	c. ft. 2,57,19,339
3. Value of minor produce (except Kuth)	Rs. 66,919 8 7	Rs. 97,614 2 2

As in last year the most extensive departmental extraction of timber was concerned with the exploitation of the *deodar* forests of *Kamraj* Division. The total departmental extraction was 22.4 % of the total output of timber extracted by all agencies against 23.9 % in the previous year, extraction by purchasers showing a corresponding increase from 74.4 % to 76.2 %. The decreased output of departmental timber operations was chiefly due to influenza epidemic and labour and transport difficulties arising out of the acute *shali* crisis in the Valley of Kashmir. The outturn of *kuth* which is solely extracted by departmental agencies decreased from 5,196 maunds 37½ seers to 2,972 maunds 15 seers. Some 399 maunds of *kuth* was confiscated from *kuth* smugglers or forfeited in *kuth* cases. Receipts from the sale of *kuth* rose from Rs. 3,16,441 to Rs. 3,42,532. No fewer than 15,547 channels were tapped for the extraction of resin. The total yield was 1,264 maunds 34 seers 14 chhatanks of crude resin, the whole of which as well as 491 maunds available from last year's stock was sold to the Punjab Forest Department for distillation at their Tarpentine Factory at Jallo near Amritsar, and Rs. 11,433-10-5 realized by the sale. The increased receipts from other minor produce worked departmentally was chiefly due to belladonna and birch bark which together fetched Rs. 55,026 more than in the previous year. The value of forest produce given free or at privileged rates was Rs. 4,99,416-12-6 as compared with Rs. 5,16,871 in the previous year.

136. Export.—The total export of timber from the State and its *jagir* forests amounted to 33,89,025 c.ft. of the value of Rs. 35,35,378 as compared with 52,53,238 c. ft. of the value of Rs. 48,58,408 in the previous year.

137. **Financial results.**—Including receipts from *kuth* the total revenue raised by the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 37,46,595, showing an increase of Rs. 3,83,473 on last year's figure. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 8,70,890 to Rs. 10,90,278. The cash surplus on the year's working was Rs. 26,56,317, which is Rs. 1,35,940 higher than the surplus shown last year.

VIII.—Mining.

138. **General.**—Throughout the year under report, Mr. C. S. Middlemiss C.I.E., F.G.S., held charge of the department as Superintendent Mineral Survey under the general control of the Home Minister.

139. **Operations.**—During the summer detailed surveys of the ochres of Nur Khwah, graphite of Braripura and gypsum of Lachhipura and neighbouring *Nalas* were taken in hand and completed. The field work was followed by a series of practical laboratory experiments in making oil paints, water paints, crayons, chalk etc., from these mineral products and in preparing and refining large samples for future use. A survey was also made of the abrasive (polishing powder) of Khunamuh and detailed samples were obtained, crushed and tested. In the succeeding cold weather a second visit was paid to the Nar-Budhan oil dome to settle a few points of detail and from these a general survey of the lower hill ranges as far as Sangar Marg was made. This included the laying down of the coal-bearing series of the Kalakot, Mahogala and Saroh valley coalfields and other outcrops of special interest on the new 1"-1 mile maps, and resulted in the discovery of the bauxite bed of Chakar. The beginning of a detailed survey of the latter was made, which will be continued at the next opportunity. A series of specimens sampling the bauxite deposit were taken for full analysis.

140. **Exhibit in the Sri Pratap Museum.**—On the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Kashmir a small exhibit of the articles mentioned above and of their commercial applications was shown at the Sri Pratap Museum, and along with them was added a display of rough and gem-cut aquamarines and rubellite and a few other ores, minerals and ornamental stones of special interest.

141. Commercial Enterprise.—A great deal of interest in the minerals already reported on was evinced during the year by a number of enquirers anxious to take out prospecting licenses. These remarks specially apply to the aquamarine of Daso, the Nar-Budhan oil dome and the ochres and graphite of Braripura neighbourhood. Thirty-two of these enquiries have been answered upto date and they have entailed a great deal of work in the duplication of reports, preparation of tracings of maps and sections and the sending out of samples. Two of these reports, namely, those on the aquamarine and the oil dome have been published by the Geological Survey of India in the "Records" of that department, and so are available for purchase, but, as one cannot always rely on this method of vicarious publication, it may later become necessary to consider the advisability of publishing the results at State expenses.

142. Practical Results.—Two events of special interest from a practical point of view stand out during the year, namely (1) the increasing sales of the remaining stock of aquamarine which point to a steady increase in popularity of the gem notwithstanding the absence of any organised effort to effect sales; and (2) the decision of the Darbar to issue a Prospecting License for petroleum to Messrs. Anderson Wright and Co.

143. Collections and Maps.—Good progress has been made in the collection and storage of specimens in the Srinagar Office and a continuation of the general geological map of the areas searched for minerals.

144. Receipts and Expenditure.—Total receipts during the year from sale of aquamarine amounted to Rs. 1,971-11-0. The expenditure on the maintenance of the department was Rs. 38,863-10-8 against a sanctioned allotment of Rs. 47,300.

IX.—Trade.

145. Total Trade.—The total trade of the State during the year amounted to 36,79,575 maunds in weight and Rs. 4,22,69,278 in value, showing an increase of 4·42 and 12·21 per cent., respectively, on last year's figures. The adverse balance of trade against the State stood at Rs. 81,64,698.

146. Imports.—Imports rose by 22.4 % to 13,78,720 maunds in weight and by 18.8 % to Rs. 2,52,16,988 in value. Both the provinces shared in the increase, but the increase was more marked in Jammu than in Kashmir. The articles which chiefly contributed to the increase in the value of the imports were cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods (Rs. 14,72,196), salt (Rs. 4,96,966), grains (Rs. 6,05,562), sugar (Rs. 6,32,039), metals (Rs. 1,38,504), treasure (Rs. 2,18,670).

Trade in bond still continued to be adversely affected by the War and suffered to the extent of Rs. 2,66,766 in value, although there was an appreciable increase in the bonded imports of tea from Ceylon and of sugar from Java. Bonded imports into Central Asia dropped by Rs. 31,967, mostly in cotton piece-goods.

147. Exports.—Exports declined in bulk by 4 % to 23,00,855 maunds and advanced in value by 3.6 % to Rs. 1,70,52,290. Smaller exports of grains, timber and living animals were chiefly responsible for the reduced bulk of the exports. The increase as regards value were chiefly noticeable under fruits, timber, silk, *ghee* and drugs.

148. Trade between Central Asia and the Punjab.—Central Asian trade passing through the State showed a satisfactory expansion in both imports and exports and their total value reached the unprecedented level of Rs. 88.35 lakhs exceeding the record figure of Sambat 1974 by Rs. 17.86 lakhs.

X.—General condition of the people.

149. Jammu and Kashmir Provinces.—The health of the year was adversely influenced by the severe and widespread epidemic of influenza and a recrudescence of plague. The general birth rate was 2.35 per *mille* below that of the previous year, while the death rate was nearly doubled, deaths, moreover, being more than 41,000 in excess of births.

The spring harvest was on the whole good, and the more important autumn harvest was well above the average. Prices ruled high, though not maintained at the level of the previous year. In Kashmir

short produce of *shali*, the staple food of the country, combined with undue profiteering in foodstuffs created a serious crisis in the *shali* causing distress, especially among the city people. The situation was, however, relieved by the Darbar purchasing stocks of food grains and selling them to the people at reduced rates. Moreover, the situation was rendered easier towards the end of the year by the prohibition maintained on the export of grains from the State as well as by the general satisfactory results of the harvests. One unsatisfactory feature in the agricultural situation of the year was a diminution in the number of agricultural cattle and other livestock. On the whole the agricultural classes were benefited by the prevailing high prices and enjoyed a tolerably prosperous year and the demand for labour was keen and wages high. The pinch of high prices was, however, most severely felt by those depending on fixed incomes or State service for their livelihood.

150. Frontier Districts.—The year proved to be a healthy one for these districts except for the autumn months, when spread of the influenza epidemic was responsible for a somewhat heavy mortality among the people. The general condition of the people is improving gradually with the development of the country. *Kar Begar* (impressed labour) is still allowed in practice in Gilgit. Every endeavour is being made to remedy or at any rate to minimise the evil by increasing the number of transport ponies.

XI.—Public Works Department.

151. General.—Throughout the year under report, Mr. H. H. Green held charge of the department as State Engineer, subject to the general control of the Home Minister.

152. Receipts.—The total revenue raised during the year amounted to Rs. 6,49,173 as compared with Rs. 76,491 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 72,682, which was chiefly due to the larger sale of electric light and power and to the auctioning of a large number of willow and poplar trees in the Kashmir Division.

153. Expenditure.—The original Budget grant for the year was Rs. 30,34,861, which was raised by additional grants to Rs. 30,93,553.

Out of this total a sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs was surrendered as a measure of war economy on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Darbar in June 1918. But the deficiency caused by the surrender was practically made up by extra grants subsequently made for certain important works, such as the construction of the Banihal Cart Road and of Postal motor garages in the Jhelum Valley Road Division. The total expenditure in the P. W. D. inclusive of electric and dredging works rose from Rs. 26,65,460 to Rs. 27,05,687, of which Rs. 12,55,158 were spent on original works and Rs. 8,50,150 on repairs and maintenance, showing, as compared with the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 10,744 in the case of the former and an increase of Rs. 57,944 in that of the latter. In the Roads and Buildings Branch the establishment charges (including travelling allowance and contingencies) amounted to 18.2 % of the total outlay on works and repairs, as compared with 21.5 in Sambat 1974.

154. Features of the year.—There was a considerable rise in the wages of all classes of labour as well as in the price of materials. Besides this, rice, the staple food of the labouring class, was very scarce. To add to the difficulties the epidemic of influenza in the autumn caused a considerable loss of life in both provinces specially among the labour gangs employed on the Banihal Cart Road. The result was a considerable delay in the execution of works and in many instances their complete cessation.

155. Buildings.—The more important works completed, started or in progress during the year are given below :—

(A)—PALACE BUILDINGS.

Name of work.	Expenditure to end of Sambat 1975.	Remarks.
(1) Re-roofing Inner Palaces of the late Raja Sir Ram Singh, Jammu ..	22,898	In progress.
(2) Construction of retaining walls in His Highness' Palace, Jammu ..	6,148	Do.
(3) Marble stone flooring in Raja Mandalik Temple, Jammu ..	7,621	Do.

(B)—REVENUE AND JUDICIAL BUILDINGS.

(1) Additions and alterations to the late Revenue Minister's house at Srinagar ..	9,073	Completed.
(2) Judicial lock-up at Anantnag ..	16,599	In progress.

(3) Tehsil and Treasury building, Rajouri	..	19,363	In progress
(4) Judicial lock-up and <i>malkhana</i> , Mirpur	..	6,350	Do.
(5) Wazarat and Tehsil establishment quarters, Gilgit	..	4,374	Do.

(C)—SERICULTURE BUILDINGS.

The principal works done during the year in the Silk Factory at Srinagar consisted of the construction of filatures No. 7 and 8, *Hamam* No. 4 and second seed house as well as the water supply to the Factory. The total cost of these works amounted to Rs. 99,125. Besides these nearly all the works in connection with the improvements to the Factory were also very nearly completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,408.

(D)—EDUCATION BUILDINGS.

Name of work.	Expenditure to end of Sambat 1975.	REMARKS.
(1) Water supply to Amar Singh Technical Institute, Srinagar	..	13,833
(2) Additions and alterations to Sri Pratap High School, Srinagar.	..	5,411
(3) Construction of quarters for Principal, Amar Singh Technical Institute, Srinagar	..	23,575
(4) Additions and alterations to Amar Singh Technical Institute, Srinagar	..	26,264

(E)—MILITARY BUILDINGS.

The new Infantry lines at Gilgit commenced in 1913-14 were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 84,616. The work on the Kashmir Lancers' lines at Satwari was in progress. The portion completed during the year consisted of the magazine and quarters for married men and followers. The total cost to the end of year amounted to Rs. 1,28,672.

(F)—MEDICAL BUILDINGS.

Name of work	Expenditure to end of Sambat 1975.	REMARKS.
(1) Construction of the new dispensary at Sopore	10,366	In progress.
(2) Dispensary at Kotli	..	12,205

(G)—POLICE BUILDINGS.

Name of work.	Expenditure to end of Sambat 1975.	REMARKS
(1) Police Station, Sopore ..	10,366	Completed.

(H)—JAIL BUILDINGS.

(1) New Jail barracks in Srinagar Central Jail	39,602	In progress.
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(I)—P. W. BUILDINGS.

(1) Additional building, Srinagar Hotel ..	44,807	Completed.
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(J)—FOREIGN BUILDINGS.

(1) Construction of quarters for chauffeurs attached to the Motor Car shed, Srinagar..	9,493	Completed.
(2) Additions and alterations to Haft Chinar stable ..	8,018	Do.

(K)—CONTRIBUTION WORKS.

(1) Construction of Smadh of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Ranbir Singh Sahib Bahadur ..	40,065	Completed.
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(L)—POSTAL BUILDINGS.

In connection with the proposed introduction of the Motor Mail Service between Rawalpindi and Srinagar the construction of postal motor garages at Srinagar, Baramulla and Garhi were taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 37,179. The total expenditure on the work during the year was Rs. 6,830.

156. **Roads and Bridges.**—In spite of the labour and other difficulties mentioned in para. 154 above the work on the Banihal Cart Road was vigorously pushed on and 136 miles of road practically completed, work on the tunnel being still in progress at the end of the year. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 26,52,353. A sum of Rs. 85,995 was spent on the restoration of damages caused to the Jhelum Valley Road by heavy rains towards the close of last year. The construction and metalling of Nasim Bagh Road were in progress. The

total expenditure upto the end of the year was Rs. 2,833. The construction of the eye-bar suspension bridge at Rajouri was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,236 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,788.

157. Miscellaneous Works.—Among the miscellaneous works the most important were the special works carried out by the department in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford) to Kashmir. These works consisted of the construction of camps at various places in the Valley, erection of triumphal arches, construction of new roads and improvements to existing ones and electric lighting as well as water supply arrangements. All these works were satisfactorily carried out at a total cost of Rs. 71,684.

The project for the construction of the barrage across the Jhelum River below the Wooler lake was submitted for the consideration of the Darbar in the last quarter of the year. The expenditure involved in the preparation of the project including the cost of establishment was Rs. 9,794. The matter was still under consideration at the close of the year.

The work of improvement to the Jhelum Flood Spill Channel, which was recommended by Mr. Purves, late Chief Engineer Punjab Irrigation, with a view to minimise the danger of floods to the town of Srinagar, was commenced during the year with a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,36,731. This work also includes the diversion of the Dudhganga Nalla into the Batmaloo swamp. The total expenditure upto the end of the year was Rs. 19,912. With a view to strengthen the left protection *bund* in Srinagar it was decided that it should be raised and brought up to a proper section. The work was started with a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 47,881, out of which Rs. 9,871 were spent during the year. The protection works under construction last year for the Jammu Water Works were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 29,692. The machinery ordered from America for the manufacture of wood stave pipes for the Srinagar water supply works was received and the building for housing it was completed during the year. The total expenditure upto the end of the year was Rs. 90,312. It is hoped to complete the erection of the machinery so as to start manufacture in Sambat 1976. Improvements were carried out to the Water Supply Scheme for the Anantnag town at a total cost of Rs. 19,093.

158. Gilgit Imperial Works.—No major Imperial work was sanctioned during the year for Gilgit, but several minor works on buildings and roads were done. An extra grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned by the Imperial Government to cover the cost of works in connection with the defence of Chilas Fort and for the carriage of imported materials. The work was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 22,021.

159. Irrigation.—Direct receipts of the Irrigation Department rose from Rs. 2,10,591 last year to Rs. 2,13,205. The work on the Ujh Canal was stopped pending settlement of the question whether the masonry works should be redesigned and it was not until late in the year that it was decided to build these as originally proposed. The work was resumed about December 1918 and the total expenditure upto the end of year was Rs. 42,876. It is disappointing to note that the State canals have so far shown a poor return (from 1.42 to 1.9 %) on the capital invested in them and that some of them are worked at a loss.

160. Jhelum Power Installation.—The revenue from the electric lighting of Baramulla, Sopre and Gulmarg showed a satisfactory increase. Electric lighting of Uri in the 69th mile of the Jhelum Valley Road was completed at an outlay of Rs. 3,500. The extension of the Srinagar City lighting scheme made satisfactory progress. The electric lighting of Ranawari was started under a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 53,718. The total revenue derived from the sale of power for lighting and industrial purposes in Srinagar was Rs. 1,10,643 against Rs. 84,951 last year. The demand for the supply of electric current for industrial motors is rapidly increasing and steps are being taken to procure them for sale and hire. The total revenue earned by the Jhelum Power Installation for the year was Rs. 2,31,565 and the total expenditure upto the end of the year was Rs. 47,54,666. Deducting expenditure incurred on account of maintenance, establishment and depreciation charges the net surplus revenue of the Jhelum Power Installation for the year was Rs. 70,897, which represents nearly 1.5 per cent. of the capital outlay.

161. Jammu Hydro-Electric Installation.—The extension of the Jammu City lighting progressed satisfactorily, but general development was retarded owing to electric motors **not** being obtainable.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 86,110 against Rs. 61,081 in the preceding year. The total expenditure upto date amounted to Rs. 6,42,655. The result of the working of Jammu hydro-electric Installation shows a surplus of Rs. 11,164, which represents a return of nearly 1.8 per cent on the capital outlay.

In view of the very disappointing financial results hitherto shown by the Canals and the Electric Works in the State, Committees have been appointed to make a thorough enquiry into their working and make suggestion likely to secure to the State a better return on its outlay.

162. Dredging.—The quantity of material dredged by the Jammu dredge was 39,17,500 c. ft. of sand, clay and stones. Hand removal of material was also done in accordance with the proposal of Mr. Purves, the quantity of material removed being 23,28,843 c. ft.

XI.—Posts and Telegraphs.

(A)—POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

163. Postal arrangements.—Postal arrangements in the State remained under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India. Two post offices were newly opened during the year raising their total number to 160, of which 2 were head offices, 51 sub-offices and 107 branch offices.

(B)—TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

164. General.—Throughout the year under report, Mr. A. C. Biswas M.A., continued to work as Superintendent State Telegraphs under the general control of the Home Minister.

165. Lines and Offices.—The lines and offices at work remained unchanged, the respective lengths of the lines and wire on the last day of the year under report being $576\frac{1}{2}$ and 755 miles. Besides the usual season Telegraph Offices one temporary office was opened for *Shali* work at Avantipura and one of the season offices re-opened for similar work. These two offices worked for 2 months in winter.

166. Interruptions.—The number of interruptions on the State lines was 55 and their average duration 19—30 hours against 50 and 17—26 hours, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the

number and duration of the interruptions was due to the heavy snow-fall and some snow storms of an unusually severe character during the winter. It is gratifying to note that inspite of so many interruptions the lines worked satisfactorily and proved of great help as a channel of diversion when communications on the Imperial lines were interrupted.

167. Traffic.—The following statement shows the total number of messages booked during the year at the State Telegraph offices as well as their value as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year :—

Year.	Service No.	Value.	Private No.	Value.	TOTAL.		
					No	Value.	
S 1974	..	20,778	43,511	30,621	14,919	51,399	58,430
S. 1975	..	32,894	63,534	22,167	20,957	55,061	84,491

The increase in the number of State telegrams was largely due to the *shali* work in the valley.

168. Check Office.—During the year under report the Check Office had to deal with 6 complaints received from the public and issued 140 objections, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 5 and 178. The sum realized on account of messages put in fault rose from Rs. 85 last year to Rs. 124-12-0.

169. Telephone.—The Jammu-Srinagar telephone worked quite satisfactorily throughout the year. Five new connections were laid out for different State offices and institutions.

170. Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 44,085 against a sanctioned allotment of Rs. 46,000 .

171. Notice of Work.—Mr. A. C. Biswas, the Superintendent, worked with his wonted zeal and interest.

Chapter V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I.—Receipts and Expenditure.

172. Personnel.—Mr. G. C. Hart held charge of the office of Accountant-General throughout the year under report.

173. Summary of results.—The year started with a cash balance of Rs. $52\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The total revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 142 lakhs or half a lakh less than in Sambat 1974. Compared with the estimates the actual realizations showed a heavy decrease of $20\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, mainly under Sericulture and Land Revenue. The factor which affected the revenue most adversely was the slump in the European silk market accounting for a decrease of nearly 18 lakhs. The decrease under Land Revenue amounted to 10.26 lakhs, but it was more apparent than real, as a portion of the land revenue in Kashmir amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs was received in kind and a further portion, approximately Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, is reported to have been realized and credited in the following year. If allowance is made for these two items, the actual decrease in the gross revenue of the year as compared with the estimates will appear to be Rs. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs only. The total expenditure fell short of the estimates by Rs. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, but standing at Rs. $156\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs was ahead of the previous years' actuals by Rs. $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The increase in expenditure was chiefly due to the Darbar's donation to the War Fund and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Kashmir and partly to the freight and insurance charges as well as payments of arrears of commission in the Sericulture Department. Financially, the result of the year's working was disappointing, showing a deficit of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. $43\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

174. Gross Revenue.—The gross receipts fell Rs. $142\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Rs. 142 lakhs, which was short of the original and revised estimates by Rs. $20\frac{1}{4}$ and Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, respectively. The main variations responsible for the results are explained below by heads :—

LAND REVENUE.—Collections of land revenue were Rs. 10.23 lakhs less than in the preceding year. Compared with the original and revised estimates they showed a decrease varying

from Rs. 10.26 to 11.18 lakhs. As explained above the decrease was nominal and was due to the introduction of the *Shali* Scheme in Kashmir.

CUSTOMS.—Receipts exceeded last year's actuals by Rs. 2.98 lakhs and the original and the revised estimates by Rs. 3.17 and 2.14 lakhs, respectively. Expansion of the receipts was due chiefly to an exceptional rise in prices and partly to the recovery of the import trade in salt, for which the removal of restrictions on its free issue from the mines and of the difficulty of railway transport was chiefly responsible.

EXCISE.—Excise receipts advanced by Rs. 51,000 on last year's actuals and by Rs. 65,000 on the revised estimates, mainly under license fees for the sale of country liquors, the demand for which was stimulated by the high cost of imported liquor during the War.

SERICULTURE.—Owing to the continued dulness of the silk market in Europe, sericulture receipts, though Rs. 2.24 lakhs higher than in last year, showed a heavy decrease of about Rs. 18 lakhs against the estimate.

FORESTS.—Larger extraction of timber by forest lessees and exceptional rise in prices contributed to increase the forest receipts by 3.83 lakhs on the actuals of the previous year and by Rs. 3.16 and 1.96 lakhs on the original and revised estimates, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Owing to *Tambol* recoveries in connection with the sacred thread ceremony of Raja Sir Harisingh the miscellaneous receipts showed an increase of Rs. 64,000 on last year's actuals.

INTEREST.—Compared with last year's actuals the receipts showed a decrease of Rs. 97,000. The decrease is explained by the fact that last year receipts under this head were swelled by the inclusion of a portion of the sale proceeds of certain Jute Mill shares.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The receipts were Rs. 73,000 better than in the previous year owing to the increased sale of electric power.

175. Expenditure.—The total expenditure rose from Rs. 143 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs last year to Rs. 156 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, but compared with the original and revised estimates showed a decrease of Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, respectively. The following table exhibits the principal variations as compared with the previous year's actuals:—

Heads.	<i>In thousands.</i>		Causes of variations.
	Increase.	Decrease.	
Forests ..	248	....	Larger felling operations and reorganization of the department.
Maharaja and Court ..	451	....	Contribution of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur towards the War Fund.
Political ..	229	....	The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Kashmir and of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Sericulture ..	247	....	High freight and Insurance charges and payments of arrears of commissions on the profit.
Stationery ..	....	63	Smaller supplies to the State Presses.
Military ..	93	....	Large expenditure in connection with the mobilization of troops.
P. W. D. ..	41	....	Large expenditure on the Banihal Cart Road

Compared with the original estimates the variations were similar in nature and due to much the same causes under all the above heads except Forests, Military and P. W. D., which showed a decrease of Rs. 1,34,000, 1,06,000 and 4,66,000, respectively. The decrease under 'Forests' was due to the non-utilization of provision made for roads and buildings and savings in the pay of certain officers and establishment, under Military to the undrawn salaries of troops on field service and smaller supplies of clothing to them etc. Under P. W. D. it was due to the surrender of certain grants and non-utilization of the provision made for the construction of Ujh Canal. Other important variations were a decrease of Rs. 82,000 under Land Revenue, of Rs. 1,13,000 under Education and of Rs. 1,04,000 under Stationery, all owing to general savings. Important variations between the actuals and the revised

estimates were also confined to the 7 service heads mentioned in the above table and are represented by an increase of Rs. 45,000 under the head 'Maharaja and Court' against a decrease aggregating Rs. 8.55 lakhs under the remaining six heads.

176. Debt heads.—The following is an abstract of the debt head balances as compared with those of the preceding year.

	Due to State. Rs.	Due by State. Rs.
Opening balance	.. 90,23,830	60,62,673
Net additions during the year	.. 5,28,108	<u>8,23,375</u>
Total	.. 95,51,938	68,86,048
Net adjustments during the year	.. 5,47,750	<u>2,75,722</u>
Net	.. 90,04,188	66,10,326

The above figures indicate that the debits due to State were reduced by Rs. 19,642 and those due by the State increased by Rs. 5,47,653. The large increase in the amount due by the State was caused by the credit balance under debt head, 'Mujawaza Shali', which is subject to adjustment by transfer to "Land Revenue". Excluding this item, the amount due by the State shews decrease of Rs. 97,359, that is to say, the position of the State assets and liabilities continued satisfactory. Details of the variations are given below in round thousands :—

Heads.	Recovery of the debits due to State.	Increase in the debits due by the State.
	Rs.	Rs.
Deposits	.. ....	14,000
Bill Remittance	.. ....	8,000
Departmental	.. ....	1,56,000
Mujawaza Shali	.. ....	6,45,000
Local Funds	.. ....	—2,75,000
Rasum Poonch	.. ....	—1,000
Imperial Post Office	.. —35,000	....
Imperial Investment	.. —4,94,000	....
Departmental remittance	.. —19,000	....
Advances recoverable	.. +90,000	....
Stamps	.. +8,000	....
Military Funds	.. 1,51,000	....
P. W. Suspense heads	.. +11,000	....
Forest Divisional transfers	.. +1,000	....
1st War Loan	.. +17,000	....
2nd War Loan	.. +2,50,000	....
Total	.. —20,000	5,47,000

177. Important events.—The following events during the year were of both general and financial interest:—

- (a) The Military pension rules were revised and passed and are now in operation.
- (b) The introduction of the *Shali* scheme caused a heavy fall in the cash balance of the Treasuries in Kashmir Valley, as a large portion of land revenue which was expected to come in Magh S. 1975 was realized in kind (*Shali*) for sale to the public at a fixed rate in order to give relief from the distress caused by the rise in the price of food-stuffs.
- (c) Treasury bills of the face value of £19,000 were purchased in London for £ 18,690 and were tendered as a subscription towards the 2nd War loan. The discounted value of these bills amounted to Rs. 2,49,203-11-0, which sum together with an amount of Rs. 796-5-0 was invested at par in 5½ p. c. war loan 1928. By following this procedure the State has been benefited by Rs. 1,560. A further sum of Rs. 2 lakhs (out of Patwar and Road Cess fund balances) was also invested in War Loan 1928 through the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. Thus the total amount invested during the year by the Darbar in 2nd War Loan amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs.
- (d) The State again granted advances of pay to State Officials for investment in the 2nd War Loan amounting in all to Rs. 2,57,775. A sum of Rs. 1,54,700 was also received in cash from private persons, the Dharmarth Department and some State officials for being invested in the said loan on their behalf. Including these items the total investment of the State amounted to Rs. 9,12,475. Out of the amount invested during the previous year in the last war loan on behalf of State officials a sum of about Rs. 10,000 has been treated as an additional State investment owing to deaths, dismissals, resignations and defaults.

178. Local Audit.—The Local Audit Branch of the Accounts Office continued to do useful work. Serious defalcations were detected by

the staff in the Agricultural Department and the Reasi Forest Division. The culprit in the latter case was tried and duly punished. The official involved in the former case was still at large at the close of the year but has since been traced.

179. Notice of Work.—The record of the year bears testimony to Mr. Hart's efficient control of the State finances.

II.—Customs and Excise.

180. General.—Throughout the year under report Mr. A. N. Purbi continued to hold charge of the department as Superintendent of Customs and Excise, subject to the general control of the Revenue Minister.

181. Customs.—The tariff underwent no revision during the year, but changes were made in valuation in conformity with the revised rates adopted in British India from time to time. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 16,22,826 or an increase of Rs. 2,71,170, which was chiefly due to the abnormal rise in prices and the recovery of the import trade generally and in particular in cotton-goods, salt and sugar on the re-opening of the railway traffic during the latter part of the year. *Rasum* collected on behalf of the Poonch Jagir amounted to Rs. 15,384 or Rs. 870 below last year's collection. The decrease was due to the fact that owing to the extreme severity of the winter the bulk of the import trade followed the Abbotabad route, thereby avoiding payment of this duty which is only leviable on the Kohala road.

182. Octroi.—Receipts from octroi rose from Rs. 1,51,280 to Rs. 1,66,374 in Kashmir and fell from Rs. 36,267 to Rs. 33,391 in Jammu, showing a net increase of Rs. 12,218 on the total receipts realized last year. The increased receipts in Kashmir were due to larger imports of grains, fruits, *numdahs* and timber, while grains, *ghee* and fruits were the articles chiefly responsible for the decreased receipts in Jammu.

183. Road Toll.—A large influx of visitors and increased imports of salt into Kashmir were responsible for an increase of Rs. 15,657 in the receipts under this head from Rs. 1,06,270 to Rs. 1,21,927.

184. Sale and Consumption of Country Liquor.—The number and distribution of shops for the sale of country liquor were the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 39 in Jammu Province and 22 in Kashmir.

Owing to the high cost of imported foreign spirits and consequent decrease in their import competition was keen among the bidders at the auctions held for the disposal of retail vend licenses for the sale of country liquor and thus there was an increase in the receipts from license fees from Rs. 86,369-9-0 to Rs. 1,04,120. The following table shows the total and average consumption of country liquor as well as the incidence of excise taxation *per mille* of population for this and the preceding year :—

Year.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION IN GALLONS.		AVERAGE CONSUMP- TION PER <i>mille</i> .		TAXATION IN RUPEES. PER <i>mille</i> .	
	Jammu.	Kashmir.	Jammu.	Kashmir.	Jammu.	Kashmir.
Sambat 1974 ..	12,978	5,430	10.5	4.2	155.0	57.5
Sambat 1975 ..	13,211	6,136	10.7	4.7	180	64.0

The increase in the consumption of country liquor was due to the cause explained above.

185. Foreign liquor.—The distillation of brandy from the condemned stock of wines lying at Gupkar was finished during the year. Local sales were more successful than in the preceding year in the case alike of the new produce and of the old stock that was still fit for use.

186. Opium.—The new opium scheme placing the cultivation of poppy under State control was introduced in Sambat 1973. It was anticipated that the local produce of opium would not be less than 1,600 seers per year, which would make the State independent of outside help in the matter of supply of excise opium required for local consumption. But this anticipation is yet far from being realized. The year's produce, though somewhat better in quality, was smaller than in the previous year and yielded only 424 seers of excise opium. Arrangements had, therefore, to be made for importing opium from Chitorgarh and Sialkote to meet the deficiency. In the circumstances

the prospect of the scheme solving the problem of supply seems very remote. Special attention of the Superintendent has been drawn to this matter and it is to be hoped than an endeavour will be made to popularize the scheme among the *zamindars* with a view to the necessary extension of the cultivation of poppy for the production of opium.

The consumption of opium fell from $1264\frac{1}{4}$ seers to 1204 seers. The enhancement of the issue price, however, raised the net profit on the sale of opium from Rs. 22,380 to Rs. 23,366.

187. Charas.—The rate of excise duty on *charas* was raised from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18 per seer as in British India. 2,792 seers of *charas* worth Rs. 10,544-7-0 were imported from Yarkand for the State warehouses through the British Joint Commissioner at Leh. The consumption of *charas* fell from $1,864\frac{3}{4}$ seers to $1,585\frac{3}{4}$ seers.

188. Excise Revenue.—The total excise revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,17,765, showing an increase of Rs. 41,722 on last year's figures.

189. Breaches of Law.—No case of illicit distillation of liquor was reported during the year. The following table shows the number of other offences under the State Customs and Excise Regulation reported during this and the preceding year :—

Province.		Sambat 1974.	Sambat 1975.
Jammu	..	1,194	1,246
Kashmir	..	177	244

Of the total 1,214 cases were decided during the year and 376 were left pending at its close.

190. Receipts and Expenditure.—The actual receipts of the Customs and Excise Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 23,03,435, showing an increase of Rs. 3,49,298 on last year's figures. All heads of revenue shared in the increase, of which by far the largest portion (Rs. 2,71,170) was under Customs. Deducting Rs. 769 recovered on account of collection charges of the Poonch *rasum* the net expenditure was Rs. 1,61,879 representing 7 % of the total collections. The percentage of expenditure is further reduced to 6.7 %, if calculated on

the gross collections of the department including exemptions as well as collections made on behalf of other departments *viz.*, on account of Poonch *rasum*, *banwaziri*, rafting fee and *kahcharai*.

191. Notice of Work.—The results achieved during the year reflect credit on Mr. Purbi's efficient control.

III.—Stamps.

192. Stamp Revenue.—Including miscellaneous receipts, the total revenue realized during the year from stamps amounted to Rs. 4,11,428 against Rs. 3,64,638 in Sambat 1974 or a net increase of Rs. 46,790. Of the total receipts for the year Rs. 2,85,586 were derived from the sale of judicial stamps and this sum is Rs. 30,965 more than the figure for the preceding year. The sale of non-judicial stamps realized Rs. 74,322 or Rs. 5,986 more than in Sambat 1974, while that of bill, receipt, *Hundi* and telegraph stamps together showed an increase of Rs. 7,382 from Rs. 36,622 to Rs. 44,004. Sales increased in almost all the districts except Jammu and Gilgit and were the largest in Mirpur accounting for the major portion (30,711) of the increased revenue of the year.

193. Charges etc.—The total charges decreased from Rs. 34,469 to Rs. 30,344. The decrease was mainly due to a reduction in the supply of stamps ordered from England.

194. Service Postage Stamps.—An abstract of receipts and issues of service postage stamps for the year is given below :—

	1974.	1975.
Balance in the Treasuries on 1st Baisakh	.. 43,612	43,288
Free supply from British Government	.. 10,000	10,000
Cash Purchases	.. 71,083	87,306
Receipts from other sources	.. 81	63
Total	.. 1,24,776	1,40,657
Issues to State offices	.. 81,488	84,536
Balance at the end of the year	.. 43,288	56,121

195. Sale of Stamps on behalf of British Government.—Ordinary stamps sold on behalf of the British Government during the year under report showed an increase of Rs. 52,847 from Rs. 2,05,091 to Rs. 2,57,938.

Chapter VI.—MEDICAL SERVICE AND VITAL STATISTICS.

I.—Births and Deaths.

196. Births.—The total number of births registered during the year was 62,879 against 69,256 in Sambat 1974, the rate of birth showing a decrease from 25.57 to 23.22 *per mille*. While the rate increased inappreciably in Ladakh, it fell from 21.62 to 20.89 in Jammu and from 33.0 to 24.3 in Kashmir. This explains the smaller rate returned for the year, but it is also partly attributable to the fact that vital statistics for Ladakh are yet quite incomplete owing to the system of registration having been introduced there only very recently. Deaths exceeded births by 41.276.

197. Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered rose from 54,099 last year to 1,04,155—53,739 males and 50,416 females—and the resulting death rate from 19.97 to 38.46 *per mille*. The rate of mortality among the females was 39.74 or 2.4 higher than among the males. The abnormal increase in death rate was chiefly due to the severe epidemic of influenza which claimed heavier toll in Kashmir than in Jammu and partly also to the re-appearance of plague in some districts of the latter province.

II.—Sanitation.

198. Urban Sanitation.—Of the two important drainage schemes, mentioned in para. 204 of last year's report, one *viz.*, the drainage scheme of Serai Bala *Mohalla* was completed during the year, while the other, *viz.*, surface drainage scheme of the part of the Srinagar town lying between the Jhelum River and the Kut Kul Nallah remained under correspondence with the State Engineer, that officer having pointed out the advisability of obtaining expert opinion on the scheme before it was finally adopted. Sanction of the Darbar was obtained to a new scheme involving an expenditure of over five lacs of rupees prepared to complete the paving and drainage of the Jammu town.

In Srinagar special sanitary arrangements had to be made for the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in October 1919 and proved a success. As a mark of his appreciation of the work done in this connection, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to grant a *khillat* to the President of the Srinagar Municipality and a cash reward to the Sanitary Inspector.

199. Mufassil Sanitation.—The total expenditure on the Mufassil sanitation amounted to Rs. 92,956. The works carried out during the year were chiefly concerned with the erection and repair of public latrines and protection of water springs.

III.—Vaccination.

200. Operations.—The total number of operations performed during the year in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir was 94,422, an increase of 16,679 on last year's figure. Of the total cases 88,118 were returned as primary vaccinations and 6,304 as revaccinations as compared with 69,583 and 8,160, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the former case and the decrease in the latter were general in both the provinces. The percentage of success in primary vaccinations fell in both the provinces, *viz.*, from 95.55 to 94.11 in Jammu and from 91.93 to 84.15 in Kashmir. Glycerinated lymph manufactured in the Punjab Vaccine Institute was used in the whole State.

201. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the vaccination work during the year was Rs. 9,904 against Rs. 9,690 in Sambat 1974. The average cost of each successful operation fell from Re. 0-2-9 to Re. 0-2-1½ in Kashmir and remained stationary at Re. 0-1-6 in Jammu.

IV.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

202. General.—Dr. Mohan Lal, Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir went on leave about the middle of the year under report. During his absence on leave the charge of his office was held by Rai Sahib Colonel Duni Chand, Chief Medical Officer, Jammu from 16th Assuj to 5th Magher 1975 and by Assistant Surgeon Balwant Singh from 6th Magher till the end of the year. The office of Chief Medical Officer Jammu was held by Rai Sahib Colonel Duni Chand throughout the year except for the brief period covered by his deputation to Kashmir from 9th Assuj to 11th Magher, when Assistant Surgeon Brij Lal Bhalla was in charge of his office. Captain C. L. Bhatia remained in medical charge of the Gilgit Agency as Agency Surgeon till 8th Magh, when, on his transfer, he was succeeded by Lt. P. M. Neighbour. The supervision of the Medical Department was exercised by Colonel H. B. Melville I.M.S., as Superintending Surgeon, Kashmir State Hospitals, and its administrative control remained with the Home Minister.

203. Institutions.—Of the 60 hospitals and Dispensaries working at the end of Sambat 1974, one *viz.*, the Basohli Settlement Dispensary was closed during the year under report, leaving 59 institutions open at its close. The number of dispensaries provided with indoor accomodation was 28 and that of beds available 352.

204. Medical relief in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces.—The total number of patients of all classes treated during the year in the male hospitals and dispensaries in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir was 6,54,943 as compared with 6,49,854 in Sambat 1974. Of the total 5,183 were in-patients and 6,49,760 out-patients, showing an increase of 513 and 4,576, respectively, on last year's figures. The increase would have been still more marked but for the epidemic of influenza, which affected attendance at all the hospitals both in the head-quarters and in the *mufassil* with few exceptions. The following extract exhibits the more important diseases and conditions for which patients attended dispensaries during the year :—

1. Cholera	..	..	70
2. Dysentry	..	..	8,215
3. Rheumatism and rheumatic fever	..	..	15,393
4. Small pox	..	..	1,181
5. Diseases of the eye	..	..	79,674
6. Tubercle of the lung	..	..	284
7. All other diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lung			45,916
8. Dyspepsia	..	..	35,538
9. Diarrhoea	..	..	8,467
10. All other diseases of the digestive system	..	..	1,11,225
11. Ulcers	..	..	54,953
12. Injuries—general and local	..	..	22,835

Persons treated for malaria at fixed hospitals and dispensaries in the Jammu Province declined by 2,234. There was a mild outbreak of small pox in Kashmir accounting for an increase of 1,178 cases. There was also a remarkable increase in the number of patients treated for rheumatism and rheumatic fever, eye diseases, tubercle of the lung, diarrhoea and injuries, all other diseases showing a decrease.

The number of surgical operations performed was 30,312, showing an increase on last year's figure of 1,835, to which 38 was contributed by major operations and 1,797 by minor operations.

205. Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital, Srinagar.—The out-door dispensary opened during the year removed a keenly felt want.

The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the hospital decreased from 840 and 8,983 last year to 751 and 6,945, respectively. Of the in-patients 574 were cured, 114 relieved, 18 discharged, 26 died and 19 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The number of major operations performed rose slightly from 346 to 390, while that of minor ones fell from 744 to 379.

206. King Edward Memorial Zenana Hospital, Jammu.—As many as 2,882 out-patients and 62 in-patients were treated during the year as compared with 4,626 and 67, respectively, in the previous year. The number of operations performed (all minor) increased from 52 to 66. The first and foremost necessity for this hospital is the provision of a proper building and when this is done measures will be devised to increase the work of the institution.

207. Leper Asylums.—There were altogether 247 lepers under treatment in the leper asylums at Jammu and Srinagar of whom 129 were admitted during the year. Twelve deaths occurred among the patients in the Srinagar asylum. In this asylum a thorough trial was given to the method of treatment recommended by Sir Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., Medical Adviser to Medical Mission, but it is too early yet to form a definite opinion on its efficiency.

208. Medical work in Gilgit.—The total number of patients treated, in the hospitals and dispensaries in Gilgit Agency was 54,495 (707 in-patients and 53,788 out-patients) against 50,678 (766 in-patients and 49,912 out-patients) in the previous year. Of the 707 in-patients treated, 486 were cured, 122 were relieved, 42 otherwise discharged, 26 died and 31 remained under treatment at the close of the year. There was a net decrease of 321 in the number of surgical operations performed, viz., from 1090 to 769, major operations increasing by 44 and minor operations decreasing by 365. The above figures include 3,059 patients (29 in-door and 3,030 out-door) treated and 56 surgical operations performed (18 major and 38 minor) in the local Zenana Hospital.

209. Medico-legal Work.—One hundred and twelve *post-mortem* examinations on medico-legal grounds were conducted during the year

as compared with 94 in the preceding year. The number of police cases attended to fell from 4,355 to 1,203.

210. **Chemical Laboratory.**—The number of cases (both medico-legal and chemical) examined during the year amounted to 554, comprising 676 articles as compared with 563 cases and 759 articles during the previous year. Human poisoning cases supplied 38 % of the medico-legal work. Arsenic and opium continued to be the favourite poisoning agents appearing in nearly 57 and 43 % of the cases detected. Very excellent work was done by the Examiner in connection with the examination of the filtered water supply of Jammu.

211. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on the medical work in the State during the year was Rs. 2,69,546-7-1 as compared with Rs. 2,53,086-8-1 in the previous year.

Chapter VII.—EDUCATION.

212. Controlling Agencies.—Throughout the year under report Rai Bahadur Major General Dewan Bishen Das C.I.E., (now also C. S. I.), continued to direct and control the department as Minister of Education. In all administrative matters, he was assisted by his Secretary R. D. Pande B.A. There was no change in the organization and strength of the Inspecting Staff, but a scheme for the redistribution of inspectorial divisions was drawn up and sanctioned by the Darbar to be enforced from Sambat 1976.

213. Number of Institution and pupils.—Seventeen primary schools for boys were opened during the year and one female primary school and four private indigenous schools and one *maktab* closed. Thus there was a net increase of 11 in the number of educational institutions of all kinds in the State from 715 last year to 726. The total number of scholars attending the institutions fell by 865 to 34,195. The decline in attendance was chiefly noticeable in primary schools and was entirely due to the outbreak of influenza and economic distress among the people caused by scarcity and high prices. Of the total number of pupils under instruction 1,598 were Thakurs, 15,112 non-Thakurs, 16531 Mohammedans, 894 Sikhs and 90 Christians and others, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,645, 15,395, 17,242, 498, and 280. The percentage of the population of school-going age actually under instruction was 14.5 in the case of males and 0.9 in that of females.

214. Expenditure.—The total educational expenditure rose from Rs. 7,02,182-9-11 last year to Rs. 7,33,705-4-10, of which Rs. 6,69,554-12-0 were met from the State revenues and the balance from other sources. Fee receipts amounted to Rs. 19,027. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,57,517 were spent on higher education, Rs. 2,54,032-12-9 on secondary education for boys, Rs. 1,36,642-5-7 on primary education for boys, Rs. 24,498-3-0 on female education and Rs. 54,749-5-7 on technical education.

215. Collegiate Education.—The total number of students in attendance at the two State colleges, the Prince of Wales College at Jammu and Sri Pratap College at Srinagar, rose from 410 to 424, of whom

121 were boarders. The University Inspection Committee visited the Prince of Wales College in January 1919 and reported very favourably on its working. Satisfactory results were achieved by the college in the various University examinations. One candidate headed the honours list in the B. Sc. examination and won the University scholarship for chemistry, the percentage of passes being next only to that of the Government College, Lahore. The post of science demonstrator in the Pratap College was abolished and replaced by a new chair of science. The biological department of the college was provided with a hot house and the science department with a workshop. To commemorate the visit of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford to this college in October 1918 His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur announced a medal to be awarded annually to the student who stands first among the successful B. A. candidates from the college.

216. Technical Education.—The number of students on the rolls of the Amar Singh Technical Institute in Srinagar fell from 125 to 115. 43 students passed their 3rd year examination and were granted certificates during the year, but many of them continued their training in the advanced classes with a view to obtain certificates of efficiency.

A few additional pieces of machinery and small tools were obtained from England and British India and the machines fitted in the workshop last year put in working order and used for class demonstration.

The willows grown for the institute continued to thrive and to supply material required for the basket-making classes. The sale proceeds of the work turned out by the classes amounted to Rs. 200.

Experiments conducted in connection with the proposed paper-making industry in Kashmir reached a fairly advanced stage.

217. Training of Teachers.—The number of teachers under training fell slightly from 58 to 54, all of whom except five were in the State Normal Schools. Overcrowding at the training institutions prevented more teachers from receiving training. The improved agricultural course introduced last year in the Normal School at Srinagar was made available for every student of the school. The success of this measure will be watched with interest. With a view to the better training of the stipendiaries the Normal School at Sopore was transferred to Srinagar

and amalgamated with the State Normal School there and in its place a class was opened for the training of *Mullahs*, the syllabus adopted for the class being practically the same as is prescribed for the Lower Primary Training Certificate in the Punjab.

218. Secondary Education (Boys).—The total number of secondary schools for boys remained stationary at 41, of which 11 were high schools and 30 middle schools with a total attendance of 9,603, which represents an expansion of 242. It is satisfactory to note that in the lower and upper secondary departments of the schools, the aggregate increase in attendance was as high as 929.

219. Primary Education (Boys).—The number of primary schools for boys rose from 299 to 316, while that of pupils attending them fell from 16,759 to 15,408. The teaching of object lessons, map-drawing and clay work received proper attention and was carried out with beneficial results. The number of trained teachers is being increased gradually. The question of standardization of a plan for primary school buildings remained under consideration.

220. Female Education.—The Mission Primary Girls' School, Srinagar, was raised to the status of a middle school so that the number of female middle schools rose from 5 to 6 with a corresponding decrease of one in the number of primary schools for girls from 11 to 10, the total number of recognized schools of both kinds remaining stationary at 16. The total attendance of the schools fell from 1,615 to 1,555. The number of girls receiving instruction in the indigenous schools is also reported to have showed a decline. Some of the teachers passed the middle standard examination of the Punjab and were granted *khillats* by the Darbar by way of encouragement.

221. Mohammedan Education.—The natural calamities of the year were chiefly responsible for a general decrease in the number of Mohammedan students in almost all the institutions of the State, the total decrease amounting to 711 or 4.12 % compared with the previous year. The only exceptions were the Normal Training Schools where the number showed an increase from 3 to 12, which seemed to indicate that interest in education is increasing among the community. Apart from the class opened at Sopore for the training of *Mullahs* as mentioned

in para 217 above the following measures were decided to encourage education among Mohammedans :—

- (a) Appointment of 15 new Arabic teachers for the primary schools in Kashmir.
- (b) Appointment of a Mohammedan Vernacular teacher to the post of Assistant District Inspector in Kashmir.

222. **Sanskrit Patshalas.**—During the year under report, the *pathshalas* attached to the State high schools presented 22 candidates for the various title examinations of the Punjab University. Of the candidates 3 passed in the Shastri, 9 in Visharad and the same number in Pragya.

—
223. **General remarks.**—The year under report, though not marked by any large expansion in the number of schools, was one of steady progress made under adverse circumstances. Notwithstanding the disturbed condition prevailing towards the close of the year in some of the adjoining districts of the Punjab, the conduct of the teachers and the taught was quite satisfactory and the standard of discipline was well maintained.

Chapter VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—Game Preservation and Fisheries.

224. Condition of Game etc.—The game of the country was in a flourishing condition. Owing, however, to the continuance of the war, the number of sportsmen in the Valley of Kashmir was limited and very little shooting was done in any of the hunting grounds except those in the vicinity of Srinagar. A considerable number of very fine stags were, however, shot including the biggest recorded *barasingha* head measuring 51 inches in length of horn. Other magnificent trophies of 47 and 48 inches were also obtained and the stag shooting season was the best on record.

225. Trout Culture.—Progress continued to be made in stocking the various trout waters in the Valley with a fresh supply of fry and ova. The total number put out during the year consisted of 26,990 fry and 4,50,000 ova. It is satisfactory to note that in all the important hatcheries the yield of ova and yearlings showed a marked improvement.

The trout fishing during the year was on the whole satisfactory and most of the rivers stocked with trout afforded good sport, of which the finest specimen was a 10 pounder caught in the Bringhi River.

226. Receipts and Expenditure.—The total income of the department (including the Fisheries) rose from Rs. 42,879 last year to Rs. 48,001 in the year under report and the expenditure from Rs. 37,000 to Rs. 41,367. The cash surplus on the year's working was Rs. 6,634, showing an increase of Rs. 1,134 on last year's figure, which was entirely due to the Fisheries, the working of the Game Preservation Branch still showing a deficit. As normal shooting has now been resumed since the close of the war, the income of the department is bound to improve and regain its former level in the near future.

227. Game Rakhs.—During the year under report the Game Rakhs were thrown open to several of His Highness' distinguished guests. Some of the rakhs were specially got ready for His Excellency Lord Chelmsford and party during His Excellency's visit to Kashmir in the month of October 1918 and all arrangements made in this

connection proved successful. On the whole sport was good between 16th and 23rd October, Dachigam giving the Viceregal shoot. His Excellency greatly enjoyed the trout fishing in the Dachigam Stream.

Including the value of *kuth* produce which remained unadjusted during the year, the total cash receipts of the Rakhs amounted to Rs. 18,892 or an increase of Rs. 3,756 on last year's figure. The expenditure likewise rose from Rs. 27,812 to Rs. 37,429 exclusive of Rs. 3,570 spent on special works carried out in connection with the Viceregal visit.

II.—Reception Department.

228. **Entertainment of Guests.**—The Reception staff had a very busy and arduous time of it owing to the special and important work that fell on them in connection with the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford to Kashmir in the autumn of 1919. The camp and catering arrangements which the Reception staff made for the Viceregal party proved a great success and elicited praise. The services of the Superintendent, Pandit Agya Ram, on the occasion were appreciated by the Darbar by the grant of a suitable *khillat*. The number of other State guests which the department had to entertain was 547 (101 European and 446 Indian) against 903 (365 European and 538 Indian) entertained in the preceding year.

229. **Jammu Library.**—The total collection in the Jammu Library consisted of 6,756 volumes, of which 3,143 were English. The attendance at the reading room seemed to be on the increase.

230. **Receipts and Expenditure.**—The total receipts of the department from all sources amounted to Rs. 12,719-12-3. The actual expenditure was Rs. 102,274-12-4 against a sanctioned budget grant of Rs. 1,59,450.

III.—Archæology.

231. **Exploration and Research.**—During the year under report the work of archaeological exploration was started at two places, namely, Fatehgarh which is some 6 miles to the west of Baramulla and

at Inder which lies about 18 miles to the south east of Srinagar. The excavation of the site at Fatehgarh was recommended by Major Cole, who visited the locality in 1868 and took a photograph of the only remains visible there of an old shrine *viz.*, a portion of its dome-like spire, the rest being buried beneath the heap of tumulus. A trial excavation on a small scale was carried out to a depth of about 13 feet, reaching the floor level, which exposed the main entrance of the temple on the west side, leading to the cella, where there was a colossal *Linga*. It was evident from this as well as, other remains found in the vicinity that the temple was dedicated to Shiva. The work will be continued next year. The other site, namely, Indar or Inder-Naga, where some spade work was done during the year, according to local tradition, contains the remains of a large spring—the king of the *nagas* or springs of the Valley—which was desecrated and covered up by means of *chinar* planks and then buried during the Afghan rule. Trial trenches were opened for the examination of the site, but the work was greatly hampered owing to the influenza epidemic and had to be postponed. The total expenditure on the works amounted to Rs. 804-5-2.

232. Conservation work.—During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 5,487-4-10 was expended on the conservation of the ancient monuments in Kashmir. The work was confined to 3 monuments *viz.*, the Avantiswami Temple of Avantipura, the Sugandhesa Temple of Pattan and the old ruinous shrine near Mohora, and an endeavour was made to carry it out according to the suggestions of Sir John Marshall, Director General of Archaeology in India. The work has been practically finished at the first two monuments and chiefly consisted of planting poplars or *chinars* or both to form a fence round them and to improve the appearance of the sites, sinking a well to the south of the Avantipur Temple, to supplement the water supply, strengthening its north-east corner which is liable to floods by the erection of a retaining wall, and turfing the ground about the Pattan Temple, so as to mark out the courtyard, the porch and the peristyle and a miniature shrine to the left of the main temple. The whole plan of this temple has also been shown on a black-board at the wicket gate now forming its only entrance and on it are given the depth of silt deposit and the original pavement of the courtyard so as to enable a serious enquirer to draw his conclusions with regard to the physiography etc. of the place. At the

third temple known by the name of *Dhatamandir* which lies near Mohura, half way between Uri and Rampur, the conservation work noted upon in last year's report, was continued, but much could not be achieved owing to the dearth of labour.

A sum of Rs. 755-9-2 was spent on the up-keep of the Mughal Gardens. The work mainly consisted of petty and patch repairs to the compound wall of the Nishat Bagh. Some improvements to this garden as well as to the gardens of Achhabal and Shalamar were also carried out through the Public Works Department in connection with the Viceregal visit.

IV.—Research.

233. Publication of ancient Manuscripts.—During the year under report the principal activity of the department was confined to the editing, printing and publication of the 18 manuscripts already in hand. Thirteen of these manuscripts were printed and published and 3 out of the remaining 5 viz., 'Tantraloka', 'Ishvara Pratyabhijna Vimarsini' and 'Savachchanda Tantra' finally put through the press.

234. Receipts and Expenditure.—Receipts from the sale of departmental publications rose from Rs. 200-12-0 last year to Rs. 431-10-0. The actual expenditure on the maintenance of the department amounted to Rs. 11,041 against a sanctioned grant of Rs. 12,248.

V.—Meteorology.

235. Observatories.—Besides the Central Observatory at Srinagar, which is a 2nd class institution, there were six observatories at work in the State during the year—3 third class and 3 fourth class.

236. Raingauge Stations.—The number of inspections of the rain-gauge stations, which are 38 in number, was 10 against 14 last year. The defects found in them were rectified as far as possible. The decrease in the number of inspections is attributed to the prevalence of the epidemic of influenza.

237. Snowfall in Kashmir.—In Kashmir, the winter was more severe and trying than was experienced for the last 3 or 4 years. The

fresh and first fall of snow in the Valley of Kashmir was received on the 5th December 1918, about a fortnight earlier than in last year, and the last fall was on the 2nd of March 1919. The heaviest snow-fall recorded in the town of Srinagar was 5 ft. 4 inches in the month of January 1919.

238. Rainfall.—The total rainfall of the year was normal and was fairly distributed. The highest rainfall was 78.30 inches at Gulabgarh and the lowest 0.96 inch at Leh.

239. Temperature.—The highest temperature recorded during the year by the maximum thermometer at the Srinagar Observatory was 95.7° on the 13th July 1918 and the lowest temperature shown by the minimum thermometer was 10.7° on the 1st of February 1919. The monthly average of barometric records was highest (25.273) in January 1919 and lowest (24.528) in August 1918.

240. Winds.—At Srinagar the prevailing winds blew chiefly from the South-East and North-West. Out of 365 days, 104 days were recorded as calm. The maximum mean velocity of wind was 3.9 miles per hour in the month of April 1918 and the minimum was 1.7 miles in the month of December 1918.

241. Expenditure.—The total cost of the department during the year was 3,037 against a budgetted grant of Rs. 3,181.

VI.—Sri Pratap Singh Museum.

242. Visitors.—The total number of visitors during the year was 90,500 as against 90,000 in the previous year.

243. Acquisition.—Apart from coins and treasure trove presented by the Madras Government and received from the State Police, 77 articles have been acquired by gift or purchase. Of these the following two are of special interest :—

(a) a collection (added to the Arts and Industries Section) of 13 old religious paintings supposed to be the work of the artists of Kashmir or of the Kangra School. The scenes from the life of Sri Krishna and the representations of the goddess Durga are perhaps the best of the lot as far as artistic value is concerned.

(b) a *sanad* in Persian issued during the reign of Shah Jahan in the *Hijri* year 1055 added to the Archaeological Section. The *Sanad* records the grant of 100 *kharwars* of *shali* (paddy) to a woman named Banoo.

244. Exhibition.—In honour of the visit of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, an exhibition of Arts and Industries of the State was held in the Museum. Almost all the important firms of Srinagar contributed articles representing the various crafts of Kashmir and showing a high standard of design and finish, and among the exhibits there were a choice collection of illustrated manuscripts, geological specimens and specimens of medicinal plants found in the State. In the picture gallery opened for the occasion prominent place was given to the religious paintings mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

245. Library.—The library was enriched by the addition of 211 volumes of which 209 were in print and the rest in manuscript. Judged by the figures of attendance, the popularity of the library is increasing gradually.

246. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on both the museum and the attached library amounted to Rs. 5,585-14-0 against a sanctioned grant of Rs. 5,728.

VII. Stationery.

247. Stock.—The year under report opened with a stock balance valued at Rs. 71,947, to which new stock worth Rs. 1,04,895 was added in the course of the year, making a total stock of Rs. 1,76,842. Compared with the previous year the value of the stock purchased during the year showed an increase of Rs. 2,500, which was chiefly due to the rise in prices of mill-made paper.

248. Supply to Public Departments.—The value of stationery issued by the Stationery Depôts to the various State offices (including local funds) was Rs. 62,214 and to Presses Rs. 24,143, making a total of Rs. 86,351. Besides this, stationery worth Rs. 1,658 was supplied on cash payment to the Dharmarth Trust Fund and the Private Depart-

ments of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and General Raja Sir Harisingh Sahib. Including this item and certain miscellaneous charges, the total cost of stationery issued during the year was Rs. 88,525 against a sanctioned budget allotment of Rs. 1,59,262. The decrease in expenditure was more apparent than real and to a large extent resulted from the fact that supplies to the presses were practically stopped by the mills pending receipt of sanction to the enhanced rate demanded by them. A part of this decrease was, however, due to the closer scrutiny of the indents by the Stationery Depôts and to this extent it represented a real saving in consumption.

249. Audit of Stores.—The accounts of both the Depôts (Jammu and Srinagar) were audited on the spot by the Examiner of Local Accounts and the results were on the whole satisfactory.

VIII.—Sri Ranbir Prakash Press, Jammu.

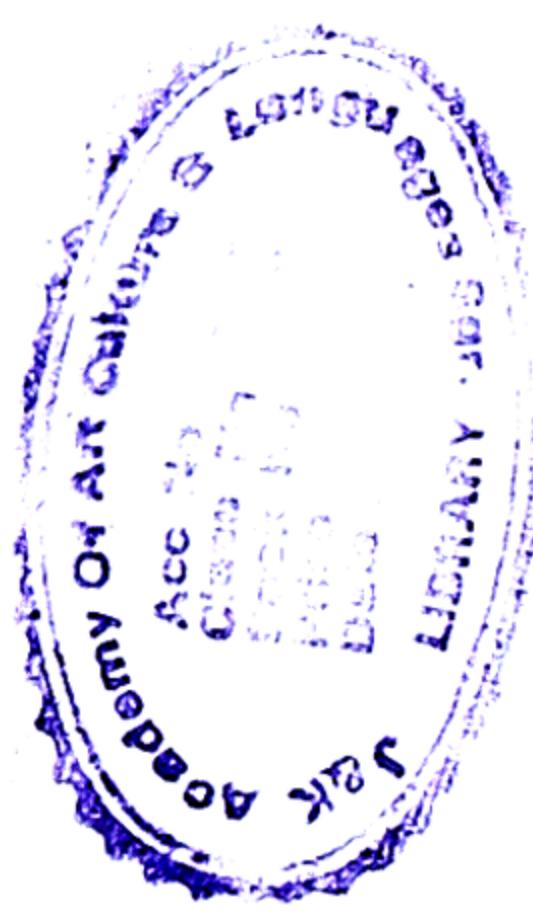
250. Outturn of Work.—During the influenza epidemic the press had to be partially closed for over a fortnight owing to the large number of absentees. Notwithstanding this, the outturn of work showed an increase, the number of impressions struck off in the type and litho branches amounting to 43,28,561 and 55,25,722 against 40,56,687 and 44,61,763, respectively, in the preceding year. The total value of the work (including the work done in the book-binding branch), however, fell from Rs. 71,608 last year to Rs. 68,226. The actual expenditure of the press was Rs. 45,343 against a budget provision of Rs. 74,100.

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APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the names of high officers in the Jammu and Kashmir State during Sun bat year 1975.

Names of Officers.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
1. Raja Sir Daljit Singh, K.B.E., C.S.I.	Chief Minister ..	Beginning ..	.. End ..	
2. Rai Bahadur Major General Dewan Bishen Das, C.I.E.	Home Minister ..	Do. ..	23rd ..	
2.t. Khan Bahadur Nawab Maula Baksh, C.I.E.			Do. ..	
3. Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Khushi Mohammad, B.A.	Revenue Minister ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
4. Rai Bahadur Kanwar Parmanand	Judge High Court ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
5. A. M. Stow, Esq., I.C.S.	Settlement Commissioner ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
6. B. O. Coventry, Esq., I. F. S.	Conservator of Forests ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
7. H. H. Green, Esquire	State Engineer ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
8. Major A. N. Kerr, M. C.	Military Adviser to Com- mander-in-Chief.	Do. ..	Do. ..	
9. G. O. Hart, Esquire	Accountant-General ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
10. Colonel H. B. Melville, I.M.S.	Superintending Surgeon, Kashmir State Hospitals.	Do. ..	Do. ..	
11. Pt. Narindra Nath Koul, M.A.	Governor, Kashmir ..	Do. ..	14th Sawan ..	

12.	Rai Sahib Pt. Ram Dhan	..	Do.	..	15th Sawan	..	19th Poh	..
13.	Sardar Hakim Singh	..	Do.	..	20th Poh	..	3rd Phagan	..
14.	Pt. Ram Chandra Dobey	..	Do.	..	4th Phagan	..	End	..
15.	C. S. Middlemiss, Esq., C. I. E., F. G. S. ..	Superintendent, Mineral Survey.	Beginning	..	Beginning	..	End	..
16.	Mr. A. D. Hakim	..	Chief Judge, Kashmir	..	Do.	..	Do.	..
17.	Mr. Bodh Raj Sawhni, B. A LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Do.	Jammu	..	Do.	..	Do.	..
18.	C. G. D. Farquhar, Esquire	..	Inspector-General Police	..	18th Chet	..	The charge for the remaining days of the year was held by Home Minister in addition to his own duties.	iii
19.	Dr. Mohan Lal	..	Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir.	..	Do.	..	15th Assuj	..
20.	Rai Sahib Colonel Duni Chand	..	..	..	16th Assuj	..	5th Maghar	..
21.	Dr. Balwant Singh	..	Do.	..	6th Maghar	..	End	..
22.	Rai Sahib Colonel Duni Chand	..	Chief Medical Officer, Jammu.	..	Beginning	..	..	..
23.	Mr. A. N. Purbi	..	Superintendent Customs and Excise.	..	..	..	Do.	..
24.	Lieutenant-Colonel Gandharb Singh	..	Military Secretary ..	..	..	..	Do.	..
25.	Rai Sahib Lala Shanker Lal, B. A., LL. B.	..	State Secretary to His Highness.	..	..	..	Do.	..
26.	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Harnam Singh	..	Secretary to Chief Minister.	..	..	..	Do.	..
27.	Lala Jagat Ram, B.A.	..	Assistant Secretary to Chief Minister.	..	..	..	Do.	..

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jammu and Kashmir State during S. 1975.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
1. Ranbir Dand Bidhi ..	Based on Indian Penal Code.		
2. Judicial Circulars in 5 volumes ..	Mostly adopted.		
3. The State Code of Criminal Pro- cedure.	„		
4. The State Civil Procedure Code ..	„		
5. The State Act of Execution of Decrees.	„		
6. The State Stamp Regulation, Parts I and II.	„		
7. The State Limitation Act ..	„		
8. The State Stamp Sale Rules ..	„		
9. Dharam Shastra ..	„		
10. Sharah-i-Mohamadi ..	„		
11. The State Games and Fisheries Laws.	British Law followed		
12. The State Treasure Trove Act ..	„		
13. The State Canal and Drainage Act	„		
14. Law of Gambling ..	„		
15. The State Registration Act ..	„		
16. The Customs and Excise Regula- tion.	„		
17. The State Law of Succession Cer- tificate.	„		
18. The State Municipal Act with Bye Laws.	„		
19. The State Small Cause Court Reg- ulation.	Mostly adopted.		
20. Forest Regulation ..	Adopted.		

APPENDIX II.—(continued).

List of Laws in force in the Jammu and Kashmir State during S. 1975.

	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
21.	The State Motor Vehicle Rules ..	....	
22.	The Regulation for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	Adopted.		
23.	Rules for control of Traffic on land and water	British Law followed.		
24.	Ordinance I of 1971 ..	Yes.	Extended during the year.	
25.	,, II of 1971 ..	,,	Do	
26.	Jammu and Kashmir State Explosive Substances Regulation 1971.	,,		
27.	Jammu and Kashmir Press and Publication Regulation 1971.	,,		
28.	Jammu and Kashmir Newspapers Regulation.	,,		
29.	Regulation for Prevention of Seditious Meetings.	,,		
30.	Jammu and Kashmir State Criminal Law amendment Regulation 1971.	,,		
31.	Amendment of Criminal Procedure Code Sambat 1969.	,,		
32.	Amendment of Ranbir Dand Bidhi	,,		
33.	The Judicial Officers Protection Regulation.	,,		
34.	Indian Soldiers Special Protection Regulation.	,,		
35.	Amendment of Section 13 of Ranbir Dand Bidhi.	,,		
36.	Extension of Land Alienation Act in the Tehsils of Bhimber, Mirpur and Sri Ranbir singhpura.	,,		

APPENDIX II.—(concluded).

List of Laws in force in the Jammu and Kashmir State during S. 1975.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
39. Reciprocity of action between British Indian and State Courts in the matter of execution of decrees.	British Law followed	Yes.	
40. Remission of Court Fees on claims in respect of the property of such persons as are, while on active service, either killed in action or died in consequence of wounds received on the result of accidents met with or because of disease contracted within 12 months before death ..	Yes.		
41. The Regulation to provide punishment for breaches of contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain special cases.	Yes.	Yes.	
42. Further amendment of Section 7 of State Limitation Act in order to secure conformity with the proviso to Section 9 of the India Limitation Act.	Yes.	Yes.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the cost, strength, and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Jammu and Kashmir State for Sambat year 1975.

vii

Arms of Service.	At the end of the last year.		At the end of this year.		Recruited this year.		Invalided and discharged.		Deserted.		At the end of the current year.		No. or M.M.N.	Fighting men.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Native Commissionned Officers.	European Commissionned Officers.	No. of guns.	No. of Regiments, Battalions and Batteries.	At the end of the current year.	European Commissionned Officers.	Native Commissionned Officers.	Non-commissionned Officers.	Fighting men.	Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13													
Cavalry	...	104	7	1	9	...	101	1	...	...	...	4	13	84	85853	14	1							
Sappers	...	281	49	11	11	29	279	1	...	...	...	6	27	246	34724	13	2							
Artillery	...	186	86	1	15	2	204	2	8	...	...	8	28	168	57646	6	7							
Infantry	...	1742	281	30	104	56	1832	4	...	...	...	61	171	1600	267139	1	7							
Imperial Service Troops	...	588	3170	73	2889	204	5885	9	10	...	...	131	524	5230	726017	6	8							
Total	...	8194	3642	116	3028	291	8801	17	18	...	...	210	763	7328	11,21,871	10	1							

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Jammu and Kashmir State for the year Sambat 1875.

Description of Officers.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.	EDUCATION.	REMARKS.
				Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.			
Inspector General of Police	...	1	1,600	19,200	...	...	...	1	...
Superintendents of Police	...	2	300 to 500	8,160	...	...	...	2	...
Assistant Superintendents of Police	...	4	200 to 275	11,040	...	...	...	4	...
Inspectors	...	6	100, 125, 150	24,360	...	2	1	2	...
Deputy Inspectors	...	63	50, 60, 70	45,360	2	5	...	11	63
Sergeants	...	306	15, 20, 25	63,540	2	19	...	1	18
Constables	1832	8, 9, 10, 11	2,08,848	49	22	16	...	106	1,107 all recruited.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Jammu and Kashmir State during the year Sambat 1975.

State.	No. of Offences.						No. of accused						No. of accused						REMARKS.					
	No. of arrested.	No. of accused	No. of accused sent for trial.	No. of accused acquitted or discharged.	No. of accused convicted or sentenced.	No. of accused sent up for trial.	Past Year.	Past Year.	Past Year.	Past Year.	Past Year.	Past Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.	Present Year.
Jammu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
Jammu	... 1123	1443	1334	1467	1000	1160	408	489	592	671	30·5	33·3	40·8	42·1										
Kashmir	... 1051	1096	2412	1656	2184	1372	1053	697	1,131	675	43·6	42	48·2	50·8										
Total	... 2174	2539	3746	3123	3184	2532	1461	1186	1723	1316	39	37·9	45·8	46·8										

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in Jammu and Kashmir State during the year Sambut 1975.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu	... 77,596	83,979	Rs. 8,826	Rs. 27,744	11.37 33		x
Kashmir	... 63,339	65,966	Rs. 21,055	Rs. 28,956	33.2 43.8		
Total	... 1,40,935	1,49,945	Rs. 29,881	Rs. 56,700	21.2 37.8		

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year Sambat 1975.

APPENDIX

*Statement showing the number of crimes committed,
Jammu and Kashmir State, during*

Description of offences.	No. OF OFFENCES.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.		
CLASS I.					
<i>Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.</i>					
231 to 254, 255 to 263-A—					
Offences relating to coin and stamps	4	4	
212, 216 and 216-A—					
Harbouring an offender	..	1	2	3	
224, 225, 225-B and 226—					
Other offences against public Justice	..	5	23	28	
143, 153, 157, 158, 159—					
Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	2	20	22	
140, 170, 171—					
Personating public servant or soldier	4	4	
Total	..	8	53	61	
				50	
CLASS II.					
<i>Serious offences against the Person.</i>					
302, 303, 396—					
Murders	..	9	21	30	
337—					
Attempt at Murder	..	1	6	7	
304, 308—					
Culpable Homicide	..	3	11	14	
376—					
Rape by a person other than the husband	7	7	
377—					
Unnatural offences	..	2	6	8	
317, 318—					
Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	2	
305, 306, 309—					
Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	..	2	5	7	
<i>Carried over</i>	..	17	58	75	
				54	

VII.

number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the
the year Sambat 1975.

No. of cases disposed o during present year.	No. of persons appre- hended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						Total	
			Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.		
			Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.				
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
11	27	9	3	..	1	5	..	..	9
12	147	60	3	..	37	..	20	..	60	
3	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
30	190	71	6	1	38	6	20	..	71	
11	64	14	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	29	12	1	1	7	2	1	..	12	
4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	7	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4	5	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	
36	121	34	1	5	9	6	3	..	24	

Description of offences.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	TERM				
				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.			
CLASS I.								
<i>Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>								
231 to 254, 255 to 263-A—								
Offences relating to coin and stamps	1	..	..	..	..
212, 216, and 216-A—								
Harbouring an offender	7	..	..	..	..
224, 225, 225-B and 226—								
Other offences against public Justice	7	..	..	2	4	
143, 153, 157, 158, 159—								
Rioting or unlawful assembly	57	..	..	13	..	
140, 170, 171—								
Personating public servant or soldier	4	..	..	..	..
Total								
	76	..	..	15	4	
CLASS II.								
<i>Serious offences against the Person.</i>								
302, 303, 396—								
Murders	30	..	4	..	..	
337—								
Attempt at Murder	4	..	..	..	..
304, 308—								
Culpable Homicide	2	..	..	..	..
376—								
Rape by a person other than the husband	5	..	..	..	..
377—								
Unnatural offences	2	..	..	..	1
317, 318—								
Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	..	..	..	..
305, 309, 209—								
Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	..	..	..	1
Carried over								
	45	..	4	..	2			

VII—(continued):

OF IMPRISONMENT.

Description of offences.	No. OF OFFENCES.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i> ..	17	58	75	54
329, 331, 333— Grievous hurt for the purpose of extracting property or confession or deterring public servants ..	11	33	44	18
325, 326, 335— Grievous hurt ..	12	98	110	65
324— Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	2	64	66	53
363 to 369— Kidnapping or abduction ..	5	33	38	27
372, 373— Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ..	..	2	2	..
304-A, 368— Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ..	1	3	4	5
353 to 357— Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	12	54	66	33
Wrongful restraint or wrongful confinement for extortion ..	..	1	1	1
Total ..	60	346	406	256
CLASS III.				
<i>Serious offences against Person and Property or against property only.</i>				
395, 397, 398— Dacoity ..	12	33	45	37
392, 393— <i>Robbery</i> { In dwelling house ..	12	33	45	37
On the high way between sunset and sunrise ..	10	32	42	11
Other robberies ..	..	..	..	..
270, 281, 282, 430, 433, 436 to 440— Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	2	29	31	18
428 to 429— Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ..	3	40	43	14
Carried over ..				

VII.—continued.

No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						Total.
			Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.						
36	121	34	1	5	9	6	3	..	24
24	75	26	1	5	11	3	6	..	26
81	130	21	..	..	10	6	5	..	21
43	72	20	..	1	4	9	6	..	20
14	75	11	..	1	3	7	..	..	11
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
6	6	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	4
48	135	46	7	1	5	7	26	..	46
..
253	597	163	9	13	44	39	48	..	153
34	192	70	3	..	42	15	..	..	70
20	52	16	..	1	10	5	..	..	10
15	26	8	..	2	5	..	1	..	8
26	31	10	1	..	2	4	3	..	10

Description of offences.

		No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	TERM From 1 to 2 months.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	.. 45	..	4	..	2
329, 331, 333— Grievous hurt for the purpose of extracting property or confession or deterring public servants	..	35	..	1	2	6
325, 326, 335— Grievous hurt	..	103	..	1	6	4
324— Hurt by dangerous weapon	..	44	..	..	2	1
363 to 369— Kidnapping or abduction	..	18	..	..	..	3
372, 373— Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..
304-A, 368— Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	..	..	1	1	1
353 to 357— Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	69	..	..	7	5	
Wrongful restraint or wrongful confinement for extortion	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. 316	..	6	18	22	
CLASS III.						
<i>Serious offences against Person and Property or against property only.</i>						
395, 397, 398— Dacoity	..	104	..	3	..	..
392, 393— <i>Robbery</i>						
In dwelling house	..					
On the high way between sunset and sunrise	..	28	..	..	..	..
Other robberies	..					
270, 281, 282, 430, 433, 436 to 440— Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	15	..	..	..	..
428 to 429— Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	..	19	..	1	2	3
<i>Carried over</i>	..					

VII—continued.

OF IMPRISONMENT.

Description of offences.	No. of Offences.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i> ..				
454, 455, 457 to 460— Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	187	861	1048	179
449 to 452— House, trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	..	16	16	8
Total ..	214	1011	1225	267
CLASS IV.				
<i>Minor offences against Person.</i>				
341 to 344— Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	..	10	10	7
326, 337— Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	9	9	2
Total ..	..	19	19	9
CLASS V.				
<i>Minor offences against property.</i>				
419, 420— Cheating ..	..	3	7	3
379 to 382— <i>of Cattle</i> ..	..	13	59	40
<i>Ordinary</i> ..	..	54	423	477
406 to 408— Criminal breach of trust ..	..	4	26	30
411, 414— Receiving stolen property ..	..	13	175	188
447, 448— Criminal house trespass ..	..	3	40	43
461, 462— Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	90	732	822	385

VII—continued.

No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. OF PRESONS SENTENCED.						Total.	
			Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.		
			Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.				
234	466	190	9	16	72	86	7	..	190	
9	22	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	6
1338	789	300	13	19	144	113	11	..	300	
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
4	11	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
6	11	7	..	3	..	4	..	..	7
42	69	37	11	4	7	11	3	1	37	
193	337	145	1	23	37	32	40	1	145	
19	23	12	..	..	5	4	3	..	12
167	264	106	16	8	56	17	9	..	106	
19	31	12	2	2	1	..	7	..	12	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
446	736	319	41	40	106	68	62	2	319	

Description of offences.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial. Under one month.	TERM From 1 to 2 months.
<i>Brought forward</i>				
454, 455, 457, 460— Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	213	..	2 17	28
449 to 452— House transpass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	11	..	— 2	1
Total ..	390	..	6 21	32
CLASS IV.				
<i>Minor offences against Person.</i>				
341 to 344— Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	1	..	.. ..	.. ..
326, 337— Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	.. ..	1
Total ..	1	..	.. ..	1
CLASS V.				
<i>Minor offences against property.</i>				
419-420— Cheating ..	2	..	.. ..	1
379 to 382— <i>Theft</i> } of Cattle ..	26	..	1 2	11
Ordinary ..	114	..	2 33	21
406 to 408— Criminal breach of trust ..	10	..	2 ..	2
411, 414— Receiving stolen property ..	120	..	1 13	27
447, 448— Criminal house trespass ..	16	..	.. 3	..
461, 462— Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	..	.. ..	..
Total ..	288	..	4 53	62

VII—(continued)

OF IMPRISONMENT.

OF IMPRISONMENT.										REMARKS.
From 2 months.	to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	
24	50	39	17	5	3	..	..	..	..	245
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
26	55	49	30	24	17	35	..	..	..	305
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
7	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
13	15	13	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	144
..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
11	28	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
32	53	33	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	238

Description of offences.	No. of OFFENCES.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.		
CLASS VI.					
<i>Other offences not specied above.</i>					
Negligence with respect to combustible matter ..	..	..	..	1
Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act ..	..	2	2	..
Vagrancy and bad character ..	71	211	282	155	
Cow-killing and offences against religion ..	4	53	57	33	
Negligence with respect to any animal ..	1	4	5	3	
279, 289—					
Rash driving ..	..	7	7	2
Giving of false Reports ..	11	16	27	10	
Shali Regulation ..	..	58	58	..
Offences against Forest laws ..	11	62	73	24	
277—					
Affray ..	..	1	1	..
Fouling the water of public spring or reservoir ..	..	1	1	..
Offences under the Gambling Act ..	..	6	6	3
Extortion ..	..	1	1	..
House trespass with intent to commit an offence ..	..	5	5	5
Offences against section 31-A in police ..	..	49	49	58
Resolution No. 17 Act No. 5 ..	..	..	..	1
Disobedience of orders promulgated by lawful authority.	28	86	114	73	
Total ..	126	562	688	368	
GRAND TOTAL ..	498	2723	3221	1335	

VII—*continued.*

No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of Persons Sentenced.						Total.		
			Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	
			Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			Fine only.	Whipping.	
...
1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
160	264	70	7	51	12	..	..	..	..	..	70
38	162	72	2	1	47	17	5	..	..	..	72
4	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
6	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
16	26	5	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	5
45	61	31	1	..	13	1	16	..	..	..	31
33	71	36	..	..	..	1	35	..	..	..	36
1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
6	29	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
1	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
49	49	43	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	43
...
68	118	58	..	1	5	2	50	..	..	..	58
431	800	330	10	53	80	24	163	..	..	..	330
1,502	3,123	1,186	79	126	413	251	305	2	..	..	1,176

Description of offences.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial. Under one month.	No. of persons died during or before trial. From 1 to 2 months.	TERM
CLASS VI.					
<i>Other offences not specified above.</i>					
Negligence with respect to combustible matter ..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act ..	..	..	..	1	..
Vagrancy and bad character ..	90	..	2	..	..
Cow-killing and offences against religion ..	62	..	..	1	4
Negligence with respect to any animal ..	3	..	..	..	..
279, 289—					
Rash driving ..	5	..	..	..	..
Giving of false Reports ..	11	..	1	..	2
Shahi Regulation ..	23	..	..	9	3
Offences against Forest laws ..	29	..	..	1	..
277—					
Affray ..	..	..	..	..	..
Fouling the water of public spring or reservoir ..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under the Gambling Act ..	24	..	..	..	..
Extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..
House trespass with intent to commit an offence ..	..	..	..	..	1
Offences against section 31-A in police ..	6	..	..	..	..
Resolution No. 17 Act No. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Disobedience of orders promulgated by lawful authority ..	22	..	..	6	2
Total ..	275	..	3	18	12
GRAND TOTAL ..	1346	..	19	125	133

VII—concluded.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year Sambat 1975.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year 1975.

Tribunals.	No. of applications.	No. of persons and cases.										REMARKS.					
		SENTENCES.			Proceedings quashed.			Further enquiry &c. ordered.			Pending.						
Applications rejected.	Con- firmed.	Modi- fied.	Reversed.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.						
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.						
High Court	179	...	...	220	118	31	33	37	19	12	2	...	4	6	2	1	
Sessions Judges including Frontier Wazirs	568	...	...	567	234	119	68	212	158	19	25	...	...	45	31	76	52
Other Appellate Courts	305	...	...	180	136	54	34	168	102	20	3	...	...	24	21	11	9
Total	1052	...	...	567	488	204	135	417	279	51	30	...	...	78	58	88	62

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1975.

Triibunals.	Opening Balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.	
	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Courts exercising unlimited powers	44	41	499	438	479	452	443	41	36	
Courts hearing cases upto Rs 5,000 & above	391	330	2,823	4,055	3,214	2,941	3,989	273	396	
" " 3,000	101	8	171	54	972	62	56	65	6	
" " 1,000	1,415	818	7,592	8,563	9,007	9,378	8,432	815	946	
" " 500	218	143	1,702	1,533	1,920	1,676	1,777	1,430	143	246
" " "	74	96	524	583	598	629	502	548	96	81
" " 300	25	20	246	242	271	262	251	183	20	79
" " 100	316	246	2,788	2,108	3,104	2,354	2,858	2,239	246	115
" " 50	133	9	1,753	1,642	1,886	1,651	1,877	1,648	9	3
Total	...	2,717	1,708	18,748	19,168	21,465	20,876	19,757	18,968	1,708
										1,908

APPENDIX X.—(concluded.)

[xxx]

Suits disposed of during present year.

Value. Rs.	Suits filed during present year.			Suits disposed of during present year.			REMARKS.										
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
2,17,871	16	393	29	305	27	32	9	20	154	91	22	176	1,20,895	38			
4,56,269	119	3,574	362	1,993	853	398	330	...	1,052	1,204	1,296	437	5,41,196	43			
67,181	9	9	36	...	...	...	9	...	11	2	6	37	73,826	108			
6,76,122	213	5,248	3,103	3,105	1,699	444	...	...	...	995	3,360	2,611	1,466	6,75,049	41		
1,70,968	49	1,181	303	657	524	...	...	...	...	372	424	117	517	1,35,729	46		
28,828	57	285	191	153	132	...	...	...	...	99	165	119	165	34,153	39		
31,092	2	219	21	219	...	...	...	...	...	23	48	23	89	7,725	40		
44,498	32	1,667	409	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	227	840	699	473	41,924	...		
1,55,150	...	1,534	108	935	599	...	...	...	...	706	351	194	397	1,56,325	11		
18,47,979	496	14,110	4,562	9,034	3,834	874	348	20	3,639	6,485	5,087	3,757	17,86,822	39			

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORKS—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year Samvat 1975.

Tribunal.	OPENING BALANCE.		APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER.		TOTAL.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Courts exercising unlimited powers	112	94	10,30,757	172	215	3,01,309
Small Cause Courts	119	43	3,661	78	526	36,407
Courts hearing cases of value of Rs. 500 to 10,000	3,016	1,993	3,26,583	7,449	7,420	11,64,572
Do. Rs. 500 and below	195	233	4,271	993	865	26,454
Total	3,442	2,363	13,65,272	9,400	9,026	15,28,742
					12,842	11,389
						28,94,014

APPENDIX XI—(concluded).

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DISPOSED OF.	CLOSING BALANCE.	NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.	
		Value for present year.		Present year. Below 6 months. Below 12 months. Above 12 months.		
		Past year.	Value for present year.			
Tribunals.				Rs.		
Courts exercising unlimited powers	231	231	3,43,184	53	78 23 18 37	
Small Cause Courts	862	561	39,583	43	8 8 	
Courts hearing cases of value of Rs. 500 to 10,000	8,431	7,485	10,42,190	2,034	1,928 4,48,965 1,215 492 221	
Do. Rs. 500 and below ...	755	929	21,532	233	169 9,198 138 25 6	
Grand Total	... 10,479	9,206	14,46,489	2,863	2,183 14,47,525 1,384 535 264	

CIVIL WORKS.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year 1973.

APPENDIX XIII.

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of appeals filed during.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
High Court	... 300	191	293	298	593	489	402	447	191	42	11,985	1,05,467
Chief Judge, Jammu	.. 62	43	289	256	251	299	308	265	43	34	25,492	25,492
" Kashmir	... 54	54	202	209	256	263	202	223	54	40	34,517	42,835
Wazir, Gilgit	... .....	....	....	9	4	9	4	4	.....	.....	1,491	401
" Leh	... .....	....	....	8	10	8	10	8	9	1	607	1,362
Other Appellate Courts	... 67	97	309	327	366	364	329	345	37	19	19,276	21,585
Total	... 478	325	1,110	1,104	1,588	1,429	1,258	1,293	325	186	2,00,639	1,98,092

APPENDIX XII.—(concluded).

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APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year Sambat 1975.

No. of Prisons and lock-ups.	No. of prisoners.	No. of prisoners.		DAILY AVERAGE.		No. of remaining prisoners at the end of the year.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Admitted during the year.	Total,	Past year.	Present year.			
2 Central Jails and 6 Sub-Jails ...	877	3,454	3,934	4,326	781 05	822·56	1,11,753-9-7	184·98 51 deaths among prisoners.
34 Lock-up •	... ... 95	2,928	2,813	3,028	...	94	7,543-8-9	3 deaths among under trials.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Jammu and Kashmir State during 1975.

[xxxvii]

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.	Nature of Documents Presented						Documents of which Registry has been refused registered.	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of year.	Remarks.						Past Year.	Present Year.	Past Year.	
		Past Year.			Present Year.					Past Year.			Present Year.						
		Sale deeds.	Wills.	Money bonds. Miscellaneous.															
Jammu and Kashmir.	3,827	4,942	1,194	1,570	1,388	1,958	14	67	70	91	630	1,152	3,508	4,534	11	95,205	5,75	12,44,296	7,0,206
Kashmir Province.	11	11	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	11	9	1,635	0	0	....	...	...	...
Gilgit Wazirat.	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leh Wazirat.	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	25	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir Province.	111	763	39	41	440	534	9	12	18	.11	205	165	710	694	3,58,741	15	7½	2,98,0;7	7,0,43
Jammu and Kashmir.	3,086	4,145	1,155	1,520	945	1,424	65	39	62	80	398	953	2,768	3,806	8,39,828	6,0	9,46,239	0,0,163	120,318,839
Jammu Province.	111	763	39	41	440	534	9	12	18	.11	205	165	710	694	3,58,741	15	7½	2,98,0;7	7,0,43
Kashmir Province.	111	763	39	41	440	534	9	12	18	.11	205	165	710	694	3,58,741	15	7½	2,98,0;7	7,0,43
Gilgit Wazirat.	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leh Wazirat.	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	25	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir.	3,827	4,942	1,194	1,570	1,388	1,958	14	67	70	91	630	1,152	3,508	4,534	11	95,205	5,75	12,44,296	7,0,206
Total.	3,827	4,942	1,194	1,570	1,388	1,958	14	67	70	91	630	1,152	3,508	4,534	11	95,205	5,75	12,44,296	7,0,206

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1975.

Description.	Number of deeds.	PAST YEAR.		PRESENT YEAR.		REMARKS.
		Value of Property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.	
[xxxviii]						
<i>Jammu Province.</i>						
Mortgages	941	5,09,680	0	9,836	0	1441
Sale deeds	1772	5,67,618	0	20,092	0	1392
Money bonds	241	18,602	0	964	0	19
Wills	16	49,588	0	32	0	218
Miscellaneous	674	83,222	0	7,461	0	156
Total	3644	12,28,710	0	38,386	0	3426
<i>Kashmir Province.</i>						
Mortgages	60	21,482	0	616	8	64
Sale deeds	837	3,09,144	0	9,886	0	664
Money bonds	36	10,629	0	144	0	8
Wills	11	2,676	0	22	0	35
Miscellaneous	308			495	0	290
Total	1252	3,43,931	0	11,163	8	1061
<i>Gilgit Wazarat.</i>						
Miscellaneous	16	650	0	53	0	9
<i>Leh Wazarat.</i>						
Mortgages	...	....	....	...	...	....
Sale deeds	...	....	....	...	...	....
Miscellaneous	20	....	40	0	27	64
Total	20	....	40	0	27	54
GRAND TOTAL	4932	15,73,291	0	49,642	8	4523
Deduct Expenditure	...	....	3,573	0	0	....
Net Profit	...	....	46,069	8	0	....
						49,203

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year Samvat 1975.

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Name.	Receipts during the year.			Expenditure during the year.			Balance on 31st March.			Remarks.			
	Opening balance on 1st April.			Total in current year. Present year. 1975.			Present year 1974.						
	Past year 1974.	Past year 1974.	Total in current year. Present year. 1975.	Past year 1974.	Total in current year. Present year. 1975.	Past year 1974.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Srinagar	61,097	8 10	1,79,153	1 3	188,952	8 2	2,50,050	1 0	1,45,978	12 11	1,98,580	2 9	56,469 14 3
Jammu	39 413	0 0	.....	0 0	48,817	0 0	48,817	0 0	63,148	0 0	59,109	0 0	.....
Total	61,097	8 10	2,18,566	1 3	2,87,769	8 2	2,98,867	1 0	2,09,126	12 11	2,52,689	2 9	56,469 14 3

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rainfall recorded in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year Sambat 1975.

Stations.	Average of past 5 years.														
	Total for past year.			Total for past 5 years.			Remarks.								
March 1919.	February 1919.	January 1919.	December 1918.	November 1918.	October 1918.	September 1918.	August 1918.	July 1918.	June 1918.	May 1918.	April 1918.				
Srinagar ...	6.18	8.03	1.23	1.69	1.87	0.36	0.96	0.94	3.38	5.42	2.68	2.12	26.86	28.71	22.91
Gilgit ...	0.79	...	0.22	0.34	0.11	0.26	0.04	0.12	0.68	0.38	3.04	6.22	4.11	3.98	
Jammu ...	4.90	0.24	1.14	3.91	17.6	1.59	...	0.12	1.74	5.46	1.57	0.69	38.99	81.59	54.19

APPENDIX XVIII-

**Statement of prices of staple food grains in the various districts of Jammu and
Kashmir State during the year Sambat 1975.**

APPENDIX

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the various districts

(Quantity)

XVIII.

of Jammu and Kashmir State during the year Sambat 1975.

per Rupee).

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing actual expenditure in the P. W. D. in the Jammu & Kashmir State during the year Samvat 1975.

Division.	Original works.	Repairs and main- tenance.	F establish- ment.	Tools and plant.	Survey.	Total Service Heads.	Debit to Suspense Heads.	Total or net Expenditure
Direction Office	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 57,393	Rs.	Rs. 57,393	Rs. 57,393	Rs.	Rs. 57,393
Kashmir Division	... 2,55,722	1,15,366	75,825	7,589	823	4,55,325	250	4,55,575
Jammu Division	... 1,04,965	89,718	51,121	2,778	592	2,49,174	1,670	2,50,844
Jhelum Valley Road Division	... 54,897	2,83,218	57,821	14,435	.... ....	4,10,281	4,967	4,15,248
Irrigation Division	... 19,584	57,945	94,501	2,812	.... ....	1,74,842	2,590	1,72,244
Gilgit Division	... 35,676	43,282	28,961	539	.... ....	1,07,558	6,681	1,00,877
Banhal Cart Road Division	... 7,48,245	39,679	63,822	7,143	.... ....	8,58 889	851	8,59,740
Palace Division	... 41,553	18,669	8,086	305	.... ....	68,613	1,449	70,053
Total P. W. D. Ordinary	... 12,60,552	6,47,877	4,36,630	35,601	1,415	23,82,075	101	23,81,974
Jhelum Power Division	... 62,053	71,186	63,791	4,600	.... ....	2,01,630	1,946	2,03,576
Jammu Electric Sub-Division	... 76,379	55,315	16,308	563	.... ....	4,193	1,123	3,070
Dredging Division	... 8,933	75,772	36,520	1,271	.... ....	1,22 496	717	1,23,213
Grand Total P. W. D.	... 12,55,158	8,50,150	5,53,249	42,035	1,415	27,02,008	3,685	27,05,693

APPENDIX

Agricultural stock in the Jammu and Kashmir State for the year Sambat 1975.

APPENNDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Jammu and Kashmir State for the year Sambat 1975.

APPENDIX

Agricultural stock in the Jammu and Kashmir

District.	Bulls and Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses and Ponies.	Mules.	Colts and Fillies.
			Male.	Female.			
Jammu ..	70,535	79,299	15,776	33,716	3,923	410	657
Mirpur ...	96,308	92,826	3,917	50,003	2,103	279	2,930
Jasrota ..	41,988	67,164	11,672	30,387	2,184	101	151
Riasi ...	64,428	75,516	7,514	58,313	2,330	373	82
Udhampur ...	57,660	75,111	7,446	43,207	1,591	135	165
Total ...	3,80,919	3,89,916	46,325	215,626	12,131	1,298	3,985
Kashmir Valley ...	2,15,991	2,53,280	873	34,181	34,102	40	6,670
Muzaffarabad ...	40,678	59,946	1,233	17,471	1,811	536	91
Total ...	2,56,669	3,13,226	2,106	51,652	35,913	576	6,761
Ladakh ...	7,228	21,945	.....	.....	6,838	43	751
Gilgit ...	9,822	4,635	.....	.....	1,679	13	.....
Total ...	11,050	26,580	.....	.....	8,517	56	751
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,98,638	7,29,722	48,431	2,67,278	56,561	1,930	11,497

XX.

State for the year Sambat 1975.

Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Camels.	Remarks.
1,929	88,856	37,361	260	634	
4,384	2,00,933	48,693	2	1,088	
718	86,371	21,967	39	108	
58	1,36,884	27,528	1	8	
56	2,86,277	30,179	....	.....
7,145	7,99,321	1,65,728	302	1,838	
1,644	5,87,021	69,658	43	.....
47	1,23,174	20,143	59	.....
1,691	7,10,195	89,801	102	.....
4,736	3,01,339	11,953	.....	.....
919	67,120	2,767	.....	.....
5,655	3,68,459	14,720	.....	.....
14,491	18,77,975	2,70,249	404	1,838	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the No. of excise shops and excise revenue of the Jammu and Kashmir State during the year Sambat 1975.

Name of Province.	Country Spirits.	Opium.	Charras.	Total.	
				No. of shops.	Revenue in Rupees.
Jammu	39	1,64,569	40	26,112	40
Kashmir	22	59,790	24	7,371	24
Total	... 61	2,24,359	64	83,483	64
				46,194	189
					3,04,086

APPENDIX—XXII.

**Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure of the
Jammu and Kashmir State during Sambat year 1975.**

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Jammu and Kashmir State during Sambat year 1975.

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMANDS.	Collection during the current year.			Collection during the previous year.			Remission during the current year.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Heads as per State account.				2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash	52,27,792	60,40,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Opening Balance	61,08,500	53,15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
I — LAND REVENUE.												
Ordinary Revenue Current	31,33,103	42,16,859	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Arrears	1,17,729	61,683	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rakhs	2,977	8,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation compensation from British Government										5,000	.....
Sale of Revenue Corn	65,730	44,430	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fines	14,856	14,029	.....	.....	.....	.....

Nazrana on Land	10,869	15,390	.....
Miscellaneous	72,253	79,053	.....
Jagirdari recoveries	1,324	1,720	.....
Total	34,18,341	44,41,244	.....
XII.—FOREST.			
Timber removed by State Agency	11,33,078	.....	.....
Do, Purchasers and Consumers	21,30,021	.....	.....
Confiscated drift and waif wood	63,141	58,692	.....
Revenue from Forests not managed by the State	696	767	.....
Miscellaneous	37,428	40,569	.....
Total	37,46,595	33,63,122	.....
IV.—EXCISE.			
License for sale of Country Liquors	1,28,781	86,969	.....
Do Foreign do.	4,239	2,840	.....
Do drugs	44,829	37,687	.....
Duties on Country Liquors	1,13,683	1,18,148	.....

APPENDIX XXII—(*continued*).

RECEIPI'S.

Penalty on Bill and Receipt Stamps	Do.	8,644	.....
Miscellaneous		4,012	.....
Hundi Stamps		22,815	20,960
		1,665	128
		564	814
		3,84,925	3,46,256
Total			
VII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.			
Magisterial and Judicial Fines		30,757	28,377
Recoveries in Pauper Suits		1,808	1,292
Miscellaneous		2,121	2,594
Total		34,681	32,268
XV—Ferries			
XI—Fish Preservation		14,759	15,576
XI—Miscellaneous Garden		15,588	13,885
VII—Jail Manufactory		17,467	45,579
XI—Cattle Pounds		17,846	16,451
VII—Registration Fees		17,356	16,799
		53,937	49,535

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APPENDIX XXII—(continued).

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMANDS. HEADS as per State account.	Collection during the current year.			Collection during the previous year.			Remission during the current year. Balance.
	Arrears	Current.	Total	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XIII—Interest on Government Securities	2,67,545	2,66,421	.....
XIII—Do. Advance	325	369	.....
XIII—Do. Deposit with Banks	25,095	1,23,490	.....
XV—Stores	339	.....
XV—Miscellaneous	7,245	5,856	.....
X—Saphire	28	...	.....
Total	4,37,191	5,54,300	.....
II.—CUSTOMS.							
Customs Receipts	14,94,328	12,80,482

Miscellaneous	11,848	5,628	
Advance duty on Salt	1,65,510	1,03,547	
Total	16,71,686	13,89,607	
III—GRAZING FEES.			
Jammu Province	2,98,295	3,07,194	
Muzaffarabad	37,819	4,026	
Kashmir Valley	1,12,923	1,73,475	
Ladakh	12,485	12,985	
Total	4,61,5		
V—STATE PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA.			
Rents of Buildings	40,806	39,910	
Income from Lands and Gardens	14,525	7,690	
Miscellaneous	384	401	
Sale of House, etc.	
Total	55,715	48,001	

APPENDIX XXII—(continued).

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NATURE OF DEMANDS.			RECEIPTS.			Remission during the current year.			Balance.		
Heads as per State account.		Arrears.	Current.	Total.			6	7	8		
1	2	3	4	5		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
IX.—TELEGRAPH.											
Telegraph Stamps			20,760	14,849	.....	
Service Telegrams			63,543	43,542	.....	
Miscellaneous			224	130	.....	
							84,527	58,521	.....	
Total							
VIII.—JAILS.											
Hire of Convicts				95	69	.....
Miscellaneous				807	704	
Total				902	773	

PROFIT BY REVALUING.

APPENDIX XXXII—(continued).

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HEADS AS PER STATE ACCOUNT.	NATURE OF DEMANDS.			RECEIPTS.			BALANCE.
	ARREARS.	CURRENT.	TOTAL.	COLLECTION DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR.	COLLECTION DURING THE CURRENT YEAR.	REMISION DURING THE CURRENT YEAR.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XI—Stables	5,133	5,214	... ..	.....
XI—Toshakhana	23,554	21,166	... ..	....
XI—Wine Manufactory	1,502	36,050	... ..	....
X—Mines	1,954	1,547	... ..	....
XV—Leper Hospital	31	31	... ..	....
Cattle, Sheep farm Receipts	268	121	... ..	....
Jail Press Receipts	17,214
Total	1,73,808	1,84,716

XII—SERICULTURE.

KASHMIR SERICULTURE.

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APPENDIX XXII—(continued).

RECEIPTS.								
NATURE OF DEMANDS,			Collection during the previous year,			Rewissian during the current year, Balance.		
Arrears	Current.	Total						
Heads as per State account.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
XI—Sanitation Receipts	...	...	...	315	466	.....	....
XI—Nazool Do.	...	...	...	24,470	17,830	.....	....
XV—Offering at shrines	...	...	...	...	100	.....	....
XV—Premium on Hundis	...	...	...	47	42	.....	....
XV—Recoveries of Arrear Service Payments...	...	...	...	33,585	31,634	.....	....
XV—School Fees	...	...	...	8,154	6,994	.....	....
XV—State Presents	...	...	...	10,340	15,538	....	....
XV—Tambols	...	...	...	44,228	2,304	....	....
XV—Tasfiya Bakaya recoveries	...	...	...	...	964	1,950	....
XV—Tribute from Poonch	...	...	...	...	233	234	....

VIII—Examination Fees.

XI—Sale of Service Books

XI—Game Preservation

II—Road Toll Jhelum Valley Road

XV—Sale of Character Books

XV—Pensionery Contribution

XV—Unclaimed Hundis

XV—Trout Culture

XV—Contribution from Education Cess Fund

XV—Motor Registration

XV—Sale of unserviceable articles of all Departments.

Technical Institute

Total

XV—MILITARY.

Sale of Animals

Raths and Lands

Recoveries of Arrear Service Payments

Land Lapses

1,702

78

65

21,184

1,22,096

21

26

5,297

5,590

865

4,655

80,000

711

4,28,174

3,36,964

1,662

10,072

61,334

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APPENDIX XXII—(continued).

RECEIPTS.							
NATURE OF DEMANDS.		Arrears.		Current.		Collection during the previous year.	
Heads as per State account.		1	2	3	4	5	6
Transport Receipts	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3,995	10,496
Total	...	...	...	...	...	79,126	90,414
XVII — PUBLIC WORKS.							
IRRIGATION.							
Direct Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,250	2,29,672
Indirect Receipts
ROADS AND BUILDINGS							
Dak Bungalows	4,689	2,866

APPENDIX XXII.—(concluded).

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RECEIPTS.							
NATURE OF DEMANDS.		Arrears.		Current.		Collection during the previous year.	
Heads as per State account.		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raija Roundos	17,098	6,39,016
War Loan from Zamindars	380	1,17,874
O. r Day Fund Deposit	11,622	1,54,232
War Loan from Non-officials	60,230	74,117
Jamma Masjid	692	578
Indian Imperial Relief Fund Deposit	...	—	—	60,741	57,626
Kashmir Co-operative Bank	9,838	8,083
Jammu Do.	24,175	50,071
Jagirdari Do.	18,916	...
II War Loan	80,751	...
Custom and Excise Security Deposit
Total	11,81,522	20,98,172

APPENDIX XXII.

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Heads as per Government Statement.	BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.	
		Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.		
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>A—Tribute</i>	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
<i>B—Refunds</i>	38,000	12,000	45,135	6,745	
1. Of Revenue	80,000	25,000	31,813	32,282	
2. Of Fees, Fines & Forfeiture	2,580	2,580	1,909	2,382	
3. Lapsed Deposit	200	200	245	368	
Revenue fines	4,400	4,400	4,960	4,237	
Judicial fines	2,800	2,300	8,208	18,791	
Lapsed Deposit	45	.....
Hundies	...	16,000	10,000	13,815	5,807		
Miscellaneous	...	93,980	56,980	1,06,130	70,612		
Total	...						

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C—Administration

1. General Department	... Chief Secretariat	... 1,34,500	77,800	1,51,534	1,10,298
2. Accounts	... Home Department	... 81,300	79,700	81,445	78,042
3. M. account Department	... Accounts Office	... 1,45,100	1,38,300	1,46,015	1,43,076
4. Tauzit do.	... Reserve Treasury	... ..... 8,200	8,200	8,092	8,026
5. Treasury and Resource Department,	... District Treasury	... 25,700	23,800	25,581	24,414
6. Criminal Department	... ..... 1,04,200	1,02,100	89,322	92,401	.....
7. Revenue and Civil Department,	Revenue Secretariat	... 79,400	79,000	79,197	83,068
8. Record room Department...	Governors	... ..... 5,15,000	5,16,000	4,76,742	4,78,583
9. Press	do. ... Police	... ..... 1,00,000	89,000	1,18,670	96,799
10. Police	do. ... Jail	... ..... 21,200	19,400	19,880	17,103
11. Jail	do. ... Judicial Secretariat	... 3,13,500	2,88,700	2,88,891	2,89,589
12. Loan Charges	... Courts of Law	... 61,200	1,03,500	76,843	74,909
13. Postal	do. ... Jammu Press and printing at Private Presses	... 12,24,000	9,80,000	10,90,279	8,42,745
14. Printing Charges	... Forest	... ..... 1,00,000	.....	.....	....
15. Forest Department	... Contingency and Stationery for Manager's office.	... ..... 1,00,000	.....	.....	....

APPENDIX XXII.—(continued).

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES.			ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	Heads as per Government Statement.	Heads as per State Accounts.	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
17. Travelling allowance of Judicial and Revenue officers of Head quarters' office ...		R.s.	R.s.				
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen & Administrative charges ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Sub-Divisional office at Bysingh ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Settlement Department .		Settlement ...	3 28,200	3,48,400	2,92 264	3,20,988	
		His Highness' Office ...	27,800	26,600	28,108	28,988	
		Foreign Secretariat ...	27,500	37,100	8,894	30,079	
Total ...	31,96,800	29,17,600	29,81,757	27,19,103			
D.—Public Instruction ...		7,70,000	7,49,000	6,56,829	6,33,195		
E. Dispensary Charges ...		3,99,000	3,89,000	3,52,022	3,40,839		

F.	Domestic Charges	...	Allowance	...	11,13,000	11,13,000	11,13,000	11,17,167
1.	Dress and Toys for minor Rajas	...	Palace Guards and Attendants...	6,3000	57,700	55,915	54,980	
2.	Maintenance allowance of Dowager Rani	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.	Domestic Servants	...	Miscellaneous	2,18,321	1,65,855	7,19,089	1,63,641	
4.	Elephant Establishment	...	Wedding	31,000	1,57000	3,279	1,01,506	
5.	Minor Raja's Educational Charges	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	...	14,25,821	14,93,555	18,91,283	14,37,294	
		G. 5.—Religious ceremonies	...	14,179	14,445	7,677	10,461	
		H. P. W. Charges.						
1.	Establishment Travelling Allowance & Contingencies	...	Direction	1,84,287	2,01,822	57,323	76,780	
2.	Original Works	...	Jammu Division	4,81,989	2,75,118	2,49,179	3,61,866	
3.	Repairs	...	Kashmir Division	6,08,865	4,21,742	4,21,373	4,10,123	
4.	Petty Works	...	Jhelum Valley Road Division ...	3,09,061	3,12,172	4,10,280	3,35,363	
5.	Survey Establishment	...	Gilgit	1,44,852	1,47,282	1,07,560	1,33,959	
6.	Compensation for removing tents	...	Irrigation	1,80,842	2,64,396	1,68,161	1,29,206	
		Udhampur & Banihal Division	6,35,398	5,73,187	8,58,889	5,63,614		

APPENDIX XXII—(continued).

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES.			ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	Heads as per State Accounts.	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	14	
	10	11	12	13	Rs.	Rs.	
Palace Division	..	31,703	30,029	68,613	39,366		
Jhelum Power	...	2,20,572	1,56,529	1,98,812	1,97,228		
Dredging Division	...	1,16,739	1,14,410	1,11,257	92,449		
Machinery	...	10,568	13,313	11,238	12,761		
Capital	...	2,42,124	3,18,000	39,259	2,48,160		
<i>I. Stamps Department</i>	Total ..	31,67,000	28,28,000	27,02,009	26,60,875		
Purchase of stamps including contingencies	...	20,000	19,000	16,154	21,032		
.....		3,020	3,020	4,172	3,463		
<i>2. Discount paid on sale of stamps</i>	...	7,000	7,000	8,109	7,590		
Total ..	30,020	29,020	28,435.	28,086.			

J. Pensions	...	G. 16.—Pensions & Gratuities	
K. Conservancy Charges	...	3,74,500	2,72,325
L. Miscellaneous Charges	...	.....	3,10,874
1. Purchase of Government Securities	...	.....	.....
2. Payment Interest	...	.....	.....
3. Value of Police cloths	...	.....	.....
4. Copying fee charges	...	.....	.....
5. Granary Establishment	...	.....	.....
6. Registrar	...	G. 7.—Registration	4,223
7. Agricultural charges	...	G. 13.—Agriculture	32,700
8. Rent of Naya Petria Bungalows Land	..	.....	29,900
9. Subscription towards Relief Fund	...	Flood and Famine Relief Works	2,000
	.....	Contribution	.....
10. Donation and Maintenance of Government Hospitals		Grazing Fees	10,800
		Menagerie	4,100
		Nazool Expenses	600
			435
			600
			535

APPENDIX XXII—(continued).

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
	Heads as per Government Statement.	Heads as per State Accounts.	Current year.	Previous year.	
	9	10	11	12	13
Property in British India	... 24,700		25,800	22,306	26,675
Remittance of treasure	... 8,000		5,300	2,875	7,524
Miscellaneous	... 8,500		1,700	14,049	19,156
Game Preservation	... 31,200		31,000	30,016	28,746
Fish Preservation	... 8,600		8,300	7,147	6,870
Hunting grounds and Game Rakhs	... 45,600		36,400	47,688	32,438
Trout culture	... 5,500		5,000	3,651	3,185
Total	... 1,47,600		1,29,900	1,40,718	1,39,814

HEADS NOT IN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT BUT EXISTING
IN STATE ACCOUNTS,

G I.—Land Revenue.

Wazirs	... 1,43,100	1,45,400	1,34,488	1,32,752
Tehsildars	... 2,43,200	2,50,300	2,11,700	2,17,668
Canals	... 80,600	29,900	25,614	25,095
Total	... 4,16,900	4,25,600	3,71,800	3,75,515
 <i>G. 2.—Customs.</i>				
<i>G. 4.—Telegraph</i>	... 1,80,000	2,02,000	1,60,785	1,50,663
<i>G. 12.—Political</i>	... 46,000	46,000	44,085	45,003
<i>G. 18.—Scientific Department...</i>	... 3,73,000	3,84,000	6,05,174	3,75,782
<i>G. 14. Minor Department</i>	... 1,55,300	1,51,100	1,32,562	1,31,190
<i>G. 15.—Sericulture</i>	... 1,09,900	1,10,100	89,084	98,685
<i>G. 17.—Stationery</i>	... 18,17,000	16,08,000	19,64,618	17,17,829
<i>G. 18.—Stables</i>	... 2,08,800	1,60,500	92,927	1,53,301
<i>G. 21.—Military</i>	... 1,90,000	1,93,000	1,66,378	1,69,546
Total	... 1,60,90,000	1,48,63,000	1,56,76,309	1,48,81,102

APPENDIX XXXII.—(continued).

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES.			ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
Heads as per Government Statement.							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
M. Debts.							
1. Repayment of Deposits ...							
(a) Revenue Criminal Deposits	... 4,22,000	... 4,21,000	... 2,65,479	... 4,26,865			
(b) Judicial Deposits	... 1,30,000	... 1,19,000	... 1,56,798	... 1,66,036			
(c) Miscellaneous Deposits ...	... ....	... 3,000	... 689	... 666			
Kashmir Co-operative Deposit	Bank 2,07,000	Bank 97,000	Bank 50,950	Bank 63,677			
Jammu Do. ...	Do. 41,000	Do. 59,000	Do. 4,512	Do. 5,639			
Jagirdari Do. ...	Do. 30,000	Do.	Do. 8,849	Do. 32,944			
Military Do. ...	Do. 10,000	Do. 4,000	Do. 77,624	Do. 12,684			
P. W. Do. ...	Do. 2,75,000	Do. 2,75,000	Do. 3,40,027	Do. 2,57,135			
Forest Deposits ...	....	.... 1,500	.... 1,165	....		

Ambal Temple Deposit	...	.....	1,000	.....	1,507
War Loan from Zamindars	...	.....	.....	8,713	9,004
Dharamarth Deposit	...	50,000	50,000	35,400	42,166
War loan from Non-Official...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,63,498
2nd War Loan	...	.....	.....	13,342	.....
Jumma Masjid Deposit	...	62,000	2,00,000	41,040	1,22,423
Amar Mahal Do.	...	1,000	2,69,000	.....	192
Jagir Kathai Do.	...	.....	10,000	.....	1,862
Barkha Jagir Do.	...	.....	4,000	.....	710
Customs and Excise Security Deposit	...	.....	.....	5,464	.....
Raja Roundu	...	.....	8,000	.....	7,369
Jagir Akhara Brahman	...	.....	1,000	.....	725
Our day Deposit	...	.....	.....	1,17,400	14
Raja Mohammed Ali Shah	...	.......	2,000	.......	15,711
2. Advances	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Loans given	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Cash payment out of receipt under Sericulture Heads in current year.	Advances recoverable	...	9,65,000	8,01,000	15,67,829 16,10,530
Local Funds	...	6,48,000	6,36,000	9,45,000	7,61,864

APPENDIX XXII.—(concluded).

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE	BUDGET ESTIMATES.			ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	Heads as per Government Statement.	Current year.	Previous year	Current year.	Previous year.	14	
	9	10	11	12	Rs.	Rs.	
Remittances	... 3,89,12,000	... 59,70,000	2,55,000	2,51,000	5,22,69,629	4,72,52,553	
Stamps	... 6,59,000	... 6,57,000	6,55,000	6,51,000	3,25,946	2,65,350	
P. W. suspense Heads	... 4,15,000	... 3,45,000	3,45,000	3,42,543	5,87,542	7,16,508	
Military funds	... 28,97,000	... 25,84,000	25,84,000	41,36,881	9,42,543	8,91,800	
Miscellaneous	... 4,59,79,000	... 4,42,68,500	4,42,68,500	4,42,68,500	6,19,43,528	6,07,86,035	
Total Debt Heads	... 6,20,69,000	... 5,91,31,500	5,91,31,500	5,91,31,500	7,76,19,837	7,50,67,138	
Total payments	... 5,91,31,500	... 35,15,000	35,15,000	35,15,000	43,16,652	52,27,792	
Closing balance cash	... 60,50,000	... 67,84,000	67,84,000	67,84,000	63,58,500	38,01,782	
Investment	... 7,31,61,000	... 6,26,46,500	6,26,46,500	6,26,46,500	8,82,94,989	8,02,94,930	
Grand Total investment	...						

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jammu and Kashmir State during the Sambat year 1975.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of Jammu and Kashmir State for the Sambat year 1975.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Jammu Province	15,97,865	26,504	25,616	.....	.....	16.58	15.51
Kashmir	12,95,201	40,537	31,463	.....	.....	31.29	21.33
Frontier	2,65,060 1,86,656	2,215	2,900	685	1,060	8.32	10.94
Total	...					9.96	5.96

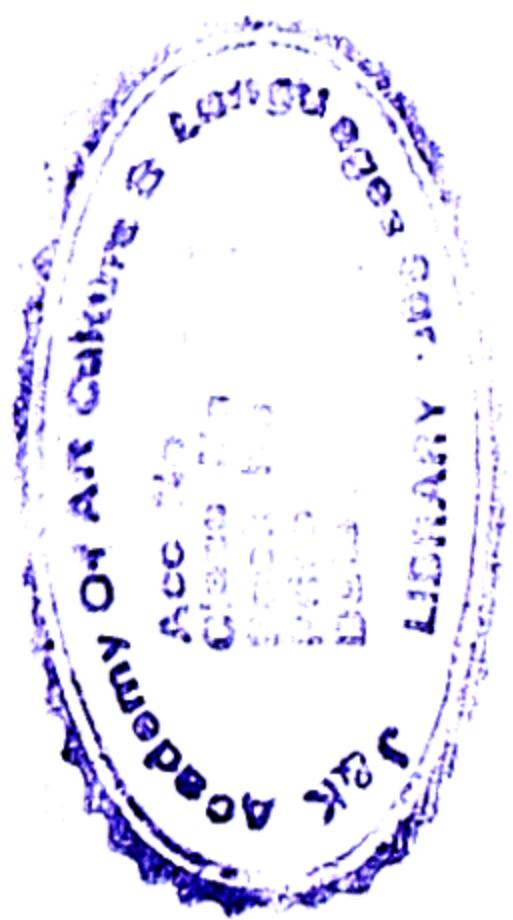
APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars of the Institutions maintained in the Jammu and Kashmir State for Sambat year 1975.

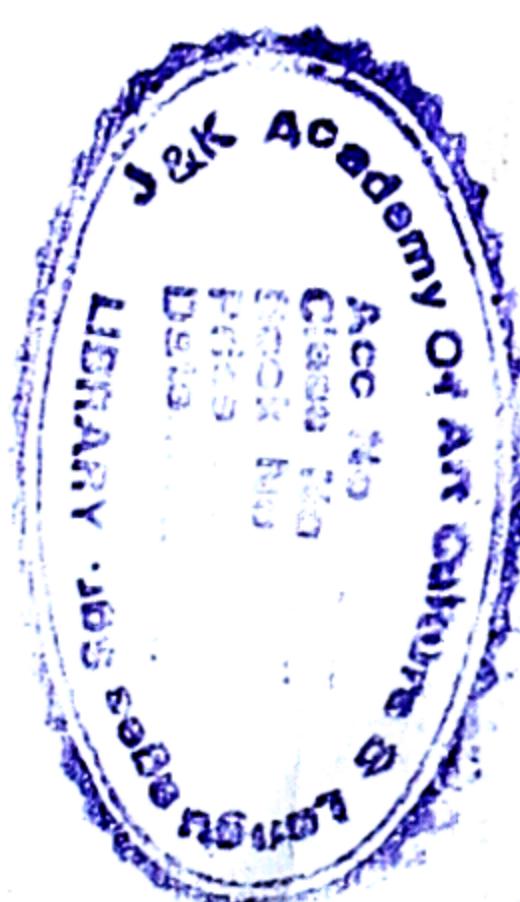
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No. of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Expenditure.				Daily average attendance.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
2	2 Arts Colleges ...	387	424	3,129	3,451	Rs. 1,53,230-4-8
1	1 Technical Institute	521	115	132	118	Rs. 1,14,717-0-1
10	10 High Schools ...	8,589	8,918	8,216	8,398	Rs. 1,47,225-15-6
30	29 Middle " ...	5,772	5,685	4,811	4,761	Rs. 54,749-5-7
299	316 Primary " ...	16,759	15,408	13,032	12,467	Rs. 1,57,516-15-6
5	6 Female Middle Schools ...	808	837	670	569	Rs. 9,661-3-2
11	10 Female Primary Schools ...	807	718	656	429	
3	3 Normal Schools ...	52	49	42	45	
301	297 Private indigenous Schools ...	6,761	5,551	6,678	...	
53	52 Maktab and Pathshalas (aided by State) ...	1,715	1,49(1,632	1,135	

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